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FREEDOM, TRUTH, AND JUSTICE.

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SOUL AND COUNTRY.

BY JAMES CLARENCE MANGAN.

Arise! my slumbering soul, arise!
And learn what yet remains for thee
To dree or do!
The signs are flaming in the skies;
A struggling world would yet be free,
And live anew.
The earthquake hath not yet been born,
That soon shall rock the lands around,
Beneath their base.
Immortal freedom's thunder horn,
As yet, yields but a doleful sound
To Europe's race.

Look round, my soul, and see and say
If those about thee understand
Their mission here;
The will to smite—the power to slay—
Abound in every heart—and hand
Afar, anear.
But, God! must yet the conqueror's sword
Pierce *mind*, as heart, in this proud year?
Oh, dream it not!
It sounds a false, blaspheming word,
Begot and born of moral fear—
And ill-begot!

To leave the world a name is nought;
To leave a name for glorious deed
And works of love—
A name to waken lightning thought,
And fire the soul of him who reads,
This tells above.
Napoleon sinks to-day before
The unguilded shrine, the *single* soul
Of Washington;
Truth's name, alone, shall man adore,
Long as the waves of time shall roll
Henceforward on!

My countrymen! my words are weak,
My health is gone, my soul is dark,
My heart is chill—
Yet would I fain and fondly seek
To see you borne in freedom's bark
O'er ocean still.
Beseech your God, and bide your hour—
He cannot, will not, long be dumb;
Even now his tread
Is heard o'er earth with coming power;
And coming, trust me, it will come,
Else were he dead!

A FEMININE RAID ON SALOONS IN OHIO.—The excitement of the women's whisky war is unabated. Throughout the State, in prominent interior towns, prayer meetings are organized in bar-rooms or on the sidewalks, and patrols are kept through all kinds of weather. The ladies of Greenfield, Highland county, have inaugurated evening visits to saloons at any hour from six to ten o'clock. The result is to empty each saloon by the rear door very suddenly as they enter the front. At New Holland, Pickaway county, twenty-five ladies have volunteered for the crusade. They visit every shop daily. At Washington, Fayette county, where the women initiated the movement, the liquor traffic has been entirely stopped. Charley Breck, whose saloon is outside the corporate limits, has been visited by the ladies every day for two weeks. He is a jolly German and treats the ladies kindly, but refuses to accede to their propositions. The entire county is being scoured for signatures to total abstinence pledges. At Gallipolis, Gallia county, the Ladies' Brigade of Active Workers numbers ninety-one. They work in three divisions, but have made little headway with the saloon-keepers, some of whom order them off their premises, and they enter and put out the lights. In most counties their success is marked.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN GERMANY.—The Government has issued orders to put on extraordinary pressure in the work of preparing armaments for the German troops. The whole infantry will be armed with Chassepots.

THE Waterford Board, on the 12th ult, adopted the tramway scheme promoted by the Waterford, Dungarvan and Lismore Railway Company, and resolved on opposing that supported by the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company.

IRISH NEWS.

ON the night of the fair day of Enniskillen, the 10th ult., some young men, Catholics, were returning quietly to their homes, and were attacked at Belnaleck, county Fermanagh, by a large party of Orangemen. The Catholics were beaten and put to flight, and immediately afterwards J. J. Dennison, Esq., J. P., agent of the Earl of Belmore, and two men who were with him, were driving past, on their way home to Ballyconnell. He stopped to make inquiries about the noise he had heard, but was soon attacked by the victorious Orangemen. Mr. Dennison and the men with him received a beating, and his horse was very severely wounded. The constabulary succeeded in arresting two men—William Lunny and John Armstrong—who are supposed to have been the ringleaders at the assault. They were brought before a magistrate, remanded, and let out on £200 bail each, but, as one of the men is in imminent danger, they were re-arrested for the depositions and identifications, and have been committed to the Enniskillen gaol.

THE salmon season for Ireland opened on New-Year's Day. On the Sligo river the fishing is reported to have been exceptionally fine, between the 7th and 8th ult., twenty-five salmon, averaging twelve pounds weight each, having been taken. Hitherto, the fishing did not legally commence till the middle of February.

JAMES P. HAMILTON, Esq., Q. C., Chairman of Sligo county, on the 10th ult., gave a decision in reference to the parties who were liable to pay the poor-rates for the new Town Hall of Sligo. He decided that it was to all intents and purposes (notwithstanding that the Corporation got a profit rent for hiring out some of its rooms) a public building, and that the landlord was liable to pay the rates on half the rent he received, and the Corporation were exempt.

ON the 21st ult., five bullocks, the property of Captain Esmonde, D. L., were found dead on the lands of Drominagh, near Borrisokane. As there were grounds for suspicion of foul play, the viscera of the animals were forwarded to Dr. Cameron to be analysed.

MR. MUNSTER, M. P. for Mallow, is about to vacate his seat on account of ill-health. Rumor has already selected three candidates—Mr. W. Johnson, the Crown Law Adviser; Captain Creagh, of Creagh Castle, Conservative; and Mr. O'Neill Daunt, Nationalist.

THE two men, Fogarty and Hoyle, accused of complicity in the recent outrage upon Mr. Fitzgerald, in the county Mayo, and the robbery of £1,000, were brought up, on the 15th ult., before the magistrates, and further remanded for a week. The investigation was private. Mr. Fitzgerald is progressing favorably, notwithstanding the very serious nature of his wounds. No clue has been obtained to the missing cash-box or its contents.

A MOVEMENT was set going, on the 5th ult., at the Limerick Corporation, to place a testimonial in honor of Mr. Butt, M. P., in the Council Chamber, in the form of a full length portrait of the father of Home Rule. Each of the members subscribed £2 towards the work, the execution of which will be entrusted to the skill of Mr. Henry O'Shea, George street,

THE people and gentry of Galway are about to present Samuel U. Roberts, Esq., with a handsome testimonial on his appointment as Commissioner to the Board of Public Works in Dublin. The list of contributors is not confined to the county of Galway, for many have come forward from all parts of Ireland to join in paying a compliment to a gentleman whose great professional eminence, sound judgment and honorable character have secured for him the respect and esteem of all.

AT the Thurles petty sessions on the 12th ult., Samuel Murray Going, Esq., in the chair, William Quinn was brought up on remand, charged with the homicide of Michael Dwyer, of Drombane, on Christmas eve last. The magistrate wished to have the case investigated privately, and accordingly cleared the court. After hearing the evidence, they returned the prisoner for trial to the coming assizes at Nenagh.

AT the Stewardstown petty sessions on the 12th ult., Devlin, against whom there are several charges of perjury in connection with his evidence on the Coal Island riot cases, was again remanded for eight days, and removed to the Dungannon Bridewell. In the main cases against the defendants charged with complicity in the riots, Sergeant McVeigh was examined, and spoke generally as to the mob having been armed upon the occasion. He added that, with the small number of men at his disposal, he was not in a position to interfere effectually. The court again adjourned.

THE Rev. Thomas Burke, O. P., preached a sermon at Carrickmacross on the 11th ult., in aid of the funds for the completion of St. Joseph's Church, which is a most imposing structure, though not yet entirely completed. After the sermon a collection was made in the chapel, when the Rev. Mr. Bartley, P. P., announced that, including the sale of tickets, the munificent sum of £800 had been subscribed.

THE Lord-Lieutenant has approved of the appointment of Richard Chearnley, Esq., to be a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Waterford, in the room of Colonel Villiers Stuart, deceased.

ELECTION RIOT AT CAPPAMORE.—A smart fight took place on Wednesday, January the 14th, at Cappamore, in connection with the approaching election for the county Limerick. It appears that some men named Grady, who reside in the village and who are strong sympathizers with Mr. Kelly, were shouting for "Kelly and, O'Grady," when they were attacked by a strong party of Mr. O'Sullivan's supporters. A desperate melee ensued, the Kellyites being utterly routed by their opponents. Some desperate wounds were inflicted on the Gradys, and but for the fortunate arrival of a large force of police, the matter would have not rested without, probably, loss of life taking place.

AT a recent meeting of the Tullamore Board of Guardians it was unanimously resolved that Parliament be petitioned to pass an Act obliging absentee landlords and annuitants to pay five per cent over and above the rated cess for the support of the destitute poor of the district, whence their income is derived.

A SHOCKING occurence is reported from Slane, county Meath. A man named Maguire, a lock-keeper on the Meath Canal, deliberately shot his son on the 9th ult. Maguires wife was accidently drowned at Slane, a couple of years since, during a Foresters' *fete*, and he is said not to have been the same man since. The son had been employed as a telegraph clerk. He died in two hours after receiving the wound.

IN one of the Dublin police courts lately a man was sentenced to four months imprisonment for biting in the thigh, a policeman who arrested him for disorderly conduct, in such a manner that the man was obliged to go to the hospital.

MR. J. G. V. PORTER, of Belleisle, has issued an address to the electors of Fermanagh, asking them for support if they approve of his principles. On the 10th ult., there was a meeting in the Courthouse, Enniskillen, of the "loyal and independent electors," in reference to the representation of the county. Some of those present expressed themselves in favor of the present members, and others were favorable to Mr. Porter.

AT the Portadown Petty Sessions, on the 12th ult., Chas. Wright was charged with having in his possession, in a proclaimed district, near Portadown, two guns and pistol. It appeared that some conversation took place in a street in Portadown, when a revolver pistol, which was being examined, was discharged, lodging a bullet in the forehead of a man named Meath. The man having since perfectly recovered, the case was withdrawn. The accused was sent for trial to the Assizes for the possession of fire arms.

THE cases against fourteen men and women, charged with a riotous and unlawful assembly, near Portadown, on the 1st of January last, were adjourned for six months.

ROBERT Ross TODD, Esq., Crown Solicitor for the county Down, on the 14th ult., was found lying dead on the pavement at Rutland-square Presbyterian Church, Dublin. Mr. Todd had been complaining some days previously of palpitation of the heart, and on the day before he did not rise from his bed until one o'clock. About half-past that hour he proceeded to his office in Dame St. He returned for dinner, and again left about eight o'clock to attend to business. He was found lying dead at Rutland-square, between one and two in the morning. The body was conveyed to Jervis street Hospital, where the surgeon in attendance pronounced life extinct. The deceased was afterwards taken to his late residence, No. 49 Great George's street, and an inquest held, at which the following verdict was returned:—"That Robert Ross Todd was found in a dying state in Rutland-square, on the 14th of January, 1874; that he died whilst being conveyed to Jervis street Hospital; and that the cause of his death was fatty disease of the heart." His remains were interred on the 17th ult.

THE large sum of £500 has been offered for the celebrated red and white Irish setter, *Dash*, winner of all the cups at the principal shows for the United Kingdom. The above dog is the property of P. P. Stone, Esq., M. D., Coleraine, county Derry.

IT is rumored that the representative of one of the oldest Catholic families in Kildare will, in the event of a vacancy, offer himself to the electors of that county.

THE Attorney-General has appointed Wm. Mooney, Esq., Sessional Crown Solicitor for the county of Westmeath, vice Patrick Egan, Esq., resigned.

ON the 12th ult., while the Marquis of Waterford was returning from the hunt in the Barony of Ida, and while passing through Mullinavat, a large stone was thrown at his carriage. The Marchioness was with him at the time, but escaped unhurt. No arrests were made.

IT is announced that Mr. J. P. Corry has accepted the invitation of the United Belfast Conservative Association to contest that borough as the colleague of Mr. W. Johnston at the next election.

CURIOSITY IN NATURE.—Some few weeks ago, we noted the fact of a thrush being heard singing, as evidence of the mildness of the season. This week we have been credibly informed by a trustworthy correspondent, that within a short distance of the village of Ballingarry there may be seen a thrushes nest with four eggs in it, which the old bird has been hatching for the past ten days.—"King's county Chronicle.

ON the 9th ult, in the beautiful chapel of New Inn, Nathaniel Henry Rowe of Bellevue, was received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. John Ryan, P. P., all the necessary powers being previously obtained from the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Archbishop of Cashel and Emly.

EASTERN NEWS.

DEATH OF A CATHOLIC PRELATE.—The Right Rev. Dr. James Eugene Brun, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ottawa, died on the 8th inst.

PAGE'S MINERAL LAND BILL.—Page appeared before the Committee on Mines and Mining this week in behalf of his bill for the sale of agricultural mineral lands in California. Luttrell appears to be in favor of the bill. He stated frankly that he had no objections to the bill' now that it is amended, so that it is impossible for the railroad company to gain advantage by its passage.

Wood is now actively engaged in working up an opposition to Page's bill, which makes the prices of agricultural lands and mineral lands uniform at one dollar and a quarter per acre. Mr. Wood's bill is the one denounced by a meeting of miners at Bulletin City, Nevada.

BOSTON HARBOR FROZEN—ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—Boston harbor is frozen over from South Boston as far as the eye can reach.

The *Pilot* of this city opposes the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, and thinks the money spent for such purposes should be devoted to more useful objects.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ISTHMUS CANAL COMMISSION.—At the fourth meeting of the Isthmus Canal Commission, Capt. Selfridge, surveyor of the Napip route, was present, and gave the Commission four copies of the report, maps and plans now passing through the Government press, being the details of his survey. The complete examination of officers in charge of detailed surveys will first receive the attention of the Commission. The report of the route examined and surveyed by Schufeldt (Tehuantepec), is laid aside by the Commision until they have been able to satisfy themselves regarding the surveys at Nicaragua and Napip. This is for the reason that Schufeldt's report presents little more than an examination of his route, and contains no estimate of the work required, and is doubtful as to recommendation of its feasibility. The surveys of Captains Cull and Selfridge presents complete estimates. The Commission now propose to send two officers of the army engineer corps to pass each route and examine the principal engineering difficulties and the feasibility of each, and in their report to the Commission to make a general comparison between the two routes. For this purpose the Secretary of War has directed the detail of Major Walter McFarland, now on duty at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

The U. S. steamer "Gettysburg" has been designated by the Secretary of the Navy to take the expedition to inspect the interoceanic canal routes across Darien and Nicaragua.

THE prospectus of a new Atlantic Telegraph Company to lay a cable from Great Britain to Azores, thence to Halifax, has been issued.

THE famous horse Tom Bowling will not run at the ensuing Spring meeting at Jerome Park, New York, McGrath refusing to allow any extra weight to be placed upon him as a penalty for his victories.

THE Committee on Indian Affairs are maturing measures which look to a change in the management of Indian Affairs, dispensing with the present Indian Commissioners and restoring the management to the War Department. A general Indian Agency will be recommended.

JUMPING FROM A TRAIN.—An unknown man jumped from the Eastern-bound passenger train on the Union Pacific Railroad on the 9th inst., between Julesburg and Big Springs, Nebraska. His tracks were followed several miles across the sandy hills south-east of Julesburg, until they became invisible. The passengers say that sometimes he showed signs of not been in his right mind. The conductor of the train conversed with him just before reaching Julesburg, and then he said he had a brother in Indiana who was a telegraph operator. The man was about 21 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, with dark complexion and black mustache, and wore dark clothes and black hat. He held a ticket from San Francisco to Chicago.

THE Postmaster General recently made a ruling that the placing of an initial or memorandum of any description whatever, except the address of the party to whom it is sent, upon the outside of a wrapper inclosing a newspaper, pamphlet, or other printed matter, would subject the package to full rates letter postage. Members of Congress were convinced that this ruling was erroneous, but there was no way to correct it, except by the passage of a law declaring that the sender could place his own address or initials on such packages without being compelled to pay extra postage. Such a bill was reported from the Post-office Committee of the House today and passed.

THE NEW ARMY BILL.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs on the 10th, discussed the bill recently introduced by Logan, making it obligatory upon the President to retire officers of the army and marine corps when they shall have rendered 45 years service, or attained the age of 62 years, except Generals and Lieutenant Generals in the army. There is a disposition manifested to argue the bill with an amendment to make 65 the age for retirement.

AN OPERA HOUSE BURNED.—Hilderberger's new Opera House at Bethlehem, Pa., was burned on the 10th inst. Loss is estimated at $50,000; insurance $20,000.

REV. CHARLES KINGSLEY, the celebrated author, arrived at New York on the 10th inst., on a visit to the United States.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE ASHANTEE WAR TO BE RENEWED.—Advices from the Gold Coast say that Sir Garnet Woolsley insists on entering the Cowassie before concluding a peace with the Ashantees. The King opposes this course very determinedly, and the war is therefore likely to be renewed.

FAMINE IN INDIA.—A special to the "Times" reports that the famine has extended to Nepaul.

THE ACHEENESE STILL HOLDING OUT.—The latest advices from Sumatra show that the Acheenese Chiefs still hold out, and are building forts in the interior.

WHEAT FROM JAPAN.—"We experience something new every day in Japan, and now we have a new article of export, namely, wheat, of which an excellent quality grows in the neighborhood of Hiogo. As the Japanese eat no bread they make only a sparing use of the finer kinds of flour. The great portion of the grain is exported, and whole shiploads have already been sent to England.

THE election for member of Assembly in the Department of Pas-de-Calais, France, resulted in the choice of a Conservative.

RELEASE OF REFUGEES FORM CARTAGENA.—The Intransigente refugees from Cartagena who have not been convicted of crime were released on the 9th inst. by the French authorities at Oran. Contreras and Ferrez refused to accept their discharges. Contreras is writing an account of the siege of Cartagena.

LATEST ELECTION RETURNS.—The latest dispatches show a total of 283 Conservatives and 253 Liberals and Home Rulers elected to Parliament; the Conservatives gaining 80 and the Liberals 28 seats. The above returns include the election of 31 Home Rulers, 16 Conservatives, and 8 Liberals from Ireland.

DISRAELI LOOKING UP A CABINET.—An understanding has been established between Mr. Disraeli and the Marquis of Salisbury and the Earl of Carnarvon, and the two noblemen have consented to assist the former in the formation of a Ministry. Disraeli will address his constituents at Buckingham on Wednesday. The diplomatic representatives at Brussels, Berlin and Lisbon have resigned,

MORE ENGLISH BRUTALITY.—An old man of eccentric habits named Grimes, living in a cottage by himself at Purton, near Swindon, has been foully murdered. He had not been seen for some days, but no notice was taken of his non-appearance. On Saturday a little girl going to his cottage to ask the time, and failing to make any one hear, opened the door, when she found his body lying in a pool of blood before the fireplace. A bill hook with which the skull was cloven almost in two was found on the floor. No clue has been obtained as to the murderer. The house, with money and valuables, was left quite undisturbed. The deceased was 80 years of age.

A HEAVY gale in the lower Baltic caused a partial inundation of Kiel and Swinemund. The latest dispatches state that the storm has abated and that the water is subsiding.

THE "Imparcial" says that the Government of Spain has agreed to exchange prisoners with the Carlists.

THE "Vaterland" newspaper has been suppressed, and the office and material confiscated.

DISRAELI delivered an address at Buckingham on the 10th inst. He congratulated his constitutents on the result of the elections, which, he declared, justified the policy of the Conservative party in introducing and carrying the Reform law when it last held power.

THE "Paris Patrie" asserts that the German and American Governments are exchanging sharp notes, the subject of which is supposed to be emigration.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.—Late advices just received from India report the famine in Bengal as becoming alarming, and fears are entertained of uprising among the people. An outbreak has occured in Traxancore, and the military have been called out to quell it.

THE "Vox de Cuba" gives the details of a plan for the invasion of the Cancon Villas District, which it says was well known in Manzanillo, traitors within the Spanish lines conspiring with the Insurgents to secure its success. It was in pursuance of this plan that the Rebel forces crossed the Cantee, intending to unite with other parties in this Central Department.

ON the departure of Bertholde, the new French Minister to Washington, Washburne entertained him by a banquet.

THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.—Returns thus far show the election of 310 Conservatives and 269 Liberals and Home Rulers. Conservatives have gained 83 seats formerly held by Liberals, and Liberals have gained 31.

RETURNS thus far received show 41 Home Rulers, 23 Conservatives, and 9 Liberals, elected in Ireland. The Home Rulers are confident of electing a total of over 60 members to the new Parliament.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.—Stewart, Conservative, has been elected to Parliament from Wigansburg, defeating the Liberal candidate, Rt. Hon. George Young, Lord Advocate for Scotland, who held the seat in the late Parliament.

THE "London Times" has a dispatch from Cape Coast Castle stating that General Wolseley has arranged the reembarkation of British troops on their way home for the 1st of March.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY 14, 1874.

THE EMIGRANTS.

"They are going with a vengeance."—*English Opinion.*
"To return with the power of avenging."—*Erin's Hope.*

The sea in many a ripple kiss'd
The pebbles on the shore,
And broke in sunny laughter round
The good ship "Baltimore."

Full half a league from the Irish land,
With flag and pennon gay,
She waits the rising of the tide
That bears her far away.

And many a faithful heart was there
Which felt the Exile's pain,
And some with hopes they dared not speak
Of coming back again.

I saw them gather on the deck,
I saw the kerchief wave,
I heard the sob, the ringing cheer—
The last farewell they gave.

Farewell to friends—God keep them safe!
And with uplifted hand
And voice in which their souls rush'd forth—
"Farewell to Ireland!"

They meet, a melancholy band,
From many a field and plain,
Where long they lived for Ireland's sake
And labor'd long in vain.

For man less just than nature took
What nature freely gave,
And press'd upon the peasant's wants
To make him more a slave.

And burning in their bosoms now
Too deep for words or tears,
The hope of vengeance gathers round
The thoughts of other years.

Thoughts that sit darkly on the brow
And throng the bursting brain,
Of home, and friends for ever lost,
And hopes believed in vain.

Hopes that have made them scorn the toil
Which press'd upon their lot,
And gave the wealth of palaces
To cabin and to cot.

And nobler hopes which made their hearts
All common woes withstand,
And fill'd their ardent souls with love
Of God and Fatherland—

Come floating back upon them now
In bitter memories,
Until they can no longer hear
The sighing of the seas.

No longer hear the sobs that come
From friends on every side,
Lost in the triumph and the pain
Which make the patriot's pride.

And blessings rise upon their lips
For the dear land they leave,
And hopes start wildly in their hearts
Which bid them not to grieve.

Come grasp the Exile's hand and bid
Him hope that not in vain,
With soul still true to Ireland,
He may return again.

And find as faithful hearts at home
As those he leaves to day,
For time to suffer and to act
For Ireland's liberty.

—*Dublin Irishman.*

The Sleepy Hollow of California.

The Monterey of twenty-five years ago was a vastly different town from the Monterey of to-day. The silent streets, now the almost exclusive property of geese, cows, and nomadic hogs, then echoed to the ringing hoofs of the gayly attired *caballero's* horse; the uniform of the English and American naval officer contrasted with the staid black mantilla of the pretty *senorita;* the guitar tinkled on moonlit nights under the lattice of the dark-eyed belle; and the romance of Spanish life mingled with the bustle and activity of a prosperous seaport town. Now, an untenanted harbor, a mass of half-ruined, unoccupied buildings, and a drowsy air of neglect and indifference, constitute the modern Monterey. Still, the roses and the tall holly-hocks cling lovingly to the adobe walls, and peep in through the low windows; but the blushing, olive-cheeked girls that offered them to the lounging wooers at the garden gates twenty-five years ago have grown into dowdy matrons, wrinkled by family cares, or else sleep peacefully in the old grave-yard, whose margin is washed by the spring-tides, which, knowing no change, murmur yet as of old on the crescent beach.

With all its dreary somnolence, there is a charm about this old town, sitting like some sad widow by the sea, mourning the commerce which has deserted her, and yet, in all her grief, Enoch Arden like, hoping and waiting for a sail, and seeing

"The great stars that globed themselves in heaven,
The hollow-bellowing ocean, and again
The scarlet shafts of sunrise—but no sail."

PROFITABLE JUGGLING.—Some time ago, a professor of Legerdemain entertained an audience in a village, which was principally composed of colliers. After astonishing the natives with various tricks—metamorphosing wine into water, etc., he asked the loan of a halfpenny from any of his admirers. A collier, with a little hesitation, handed out the coin, which the juggler speedily exhibited, as he said, transformed into a guinea. "An' is that my bawbee?" exclaimed the collier. "Undoubtedly," answered the juggler. "Let's see it," said the collier: and turning it round and round in examination, with an ecstacy of delight, thanked the juggler for his kindness, and putting it into his pocket said, "I'se warn't ye'll no turn't into a bawbee again."

A DISTINCTION.—A gentleman discharged his coachman for overturning him in his carriage, on his road home from a dinner party. The man next morning craved pardon, by acknowledging his fault. "I had certainly drank too much, sir, said he, but I was not very drunk; and gentlemen, you know, sometimes get drunk." "Why, replied the master (the Hon. B. C., renowned for the smartness of his answers), "I don't say you were very drunk for a gentleman, but you were d——d drunk for a coachman. So get about your business."

GOOD ADVICE.—A young Irishman (placed by his friends as student at a veterinary college) being in company with some of his colleagues, was asked, "If a broken-winded horse were brought to him to cure, what he would advise?" After considering for a moment, "By the powers," said he, "I should advise the owner to sell as soon as possible."

The Limerick Election.

The following letter from the Archbishop of Cashel appears in the "Cork Examiner" of Thursday Jan. 15th:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE CORK EXAMINER."

"Thurles, 13th January, 1874.

DEAR Mr. EDITOR—According to the report of this day's "Examiner" of last Sunday's meeting in Kilmallock in support of Mr. O'Sullivan's candidature for the county of Limerick, Mr. Joseph Gubbins, one of the speakers, asserted that 'the' Archbishop of Cashel and Emly and all his priests except one were in favor of Mr. 'O'Sullivan.' In a matter of such consequence I cannot leave the public under a misapprehension, and therefore hasten to say that I, for one, am not in favor of Mr. O'Sullivan, and that I have not given him or any of his friends to understand that I did or could favor him. The same, in substance, was my reply to Mr. Kelly's letters soliciting my support. I have, it is true, written to my vicars in the county Limerick portion of the diocese of Emly, requesting them to make known to the clergy in their respective districts my wishes that they should not take sides against Dr. Butler and his clergy, adding, at the same time, that this was not asking them to support actively the views of his lordship and his clergy, only to remain neutral.

"To this extent, and to this extent only, have I interfered, in order to prevent any unseemly division between the clergy of Emly and the clergy of Limerick than which no worse feature could develop itself in this unhappy contest.—I beg to remain, Mr. Editor, your faithful servant, "† PATRICK LEAHY,

"Archbishop of Cashel."

Wednesday a largely attended meeting of Mr. O'Sullivan's supporters was held at Askeaton, Jas. Starkie, hon. secretary of the Limerick and Clare Farmers' Club, presiding. The meeting was addressed by several tenant farmers of the district, who expressed their determination to use every legitimate influence to secure the return of Mr. O'Sullivan to Parliament as their representative. The meeting composed of some five hundred of the electors and non-electors of Askeaton, was unanimous in favor of Mr. O'Sullivan's candidature, and resolutions to this effect were adopted amid acclamation. Mr. O'Sullivan, who, was very warmly received, alluded to the success which had attended his canvass. Despite false representations which had been made in the Press and elsewhere, the people of the country showed their hatred of the rotten system of Whig representation which had existed in the county for the past 26 years. The people, by returning him as their representative to Parliament, would show those slanderers that the electors of Limerick knew the person to whom they could confide their interests. We regret the fact that the clergy have placed themselves in opposition to the will of the people, but the NATIONALISTS must take precedence of WHIGGERY, whether the priests like it or not.

Irish Servant Girls.

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE IN THEIR DEFENE.

Some weeks ago, we wrote to this distinguished American lady, asking her to write for the *Pilot* a series of articles on "Servant Girls," and enclosing her the following extracts from an article in the *Boston Globe*, entitled the "Tyranny of Bridget."

"Her leading sentiment is contempt and derision of the poor, whether the poor be genteel or vulgar. Go to a millionaire who has lost half his fortune in a fortnight, and you will find he has some heart and some purse left to sympathize with and aid the poor, but "Bridget" is inexorable in her exactions, and turns a deaf ear to all talk appropriate to the situation. Economy she hates; poverty she despises; and no continuation of her ridiculously high wages will make her condescend to treat her mistress with common civility.

"She hates and despises the indigent and hates and despises everybody who is immoderately rich.

"If in the inevitable privations of the approaching winter, she happens to come under the attention of our many charitable societies, we doubt not that she will receive particular aid. Still, we believe that she will prove as false and ungrateful as a pauper as she has proved herself false and ungrateful as a potentate. The trouble with her is, that she will not do, as other people do, honest work for honest wages.

"Her male prototype can be trusted; she is thoroughly untrustworthy."

We regret that Mrs. Stowe's literary engagements will prevent her from writing this series for the *Pilot*; but she sends us the following generous tribute to the purity, industry, and faithfuluess of the Irish Servant Girls:—

To the Editor of the *Pilot*:

DEAR SIR:—My engagements with other papers are such as will not allow me the time to furnish the series of articles for your paper which you request, though I should very much like to do it, as it is a subject in which I am deeply interested, and where I have some considerable experience.

I have never sympathized with the popular murmurs against the Irish. What would our nation have done without them? They have brought to us strong hands and willing minds; they have built our roads and bridges and laid our railroads, and been everywhere at hand in our families to help. Of course, they are but human, subject to all the defects of imperfect humanity; but, notwithstanding that, I do not hesitate to say they have been a blessing to this country.

I have always maintained that the very best, the safest, the most respectable, and (taking all things into account) the most really desirable situation for a working woman was that of a family domestic. Through foolish pride and prejudice, the American woman has refused this position, and it has therefore fallen to the lot of the stranger. Thousands of young Irish girls have landed here, utter strangers, far from the advice and protection of fathers and mothers, with no reliance but their priests and their church, and into their hands have been committed the life and health of our young children, the ministration of our substance, the cares of luxurious homes and the maintainance of that order, neatness and economy upon which depends the enjoyment of domestic life.

Taking them as a class, considering the inexperienced age at which they come, and often they are as young as the daughters of the family they serve, it seems to me that any sensible person would rather wonder to see how well they do their duties than rail at their shortcomings. Let any father and mother imagine their own daughter, sixteen or eighteen, landed in Ireland to seek self-support, and ask if young American females, similarly tried, would do any better? Would they even do so well? Certainly so far as I have observed, the American woman lacks that physical stamina and strength which belong to those who come over to perform the old country. There are many of the girls who come, who have not only fine, healthy physical systems, but a good training in neatness, industry and economy.

In my own family and those of my friends, I have observed many young women who brought to this country the best domestic training. There have been those who could write a handsome letter, who could cut and fit garments, and even do the finest needlework. I can call to mind now families which have been from the very beginning carried on by the help of such girls, and who have valued them as they deserved, as real and true friends.

I know an eminent clergyman of Boston, who has often been heard to say, that the claims to saintship of some of the Irish nurses who have been helpers in his family, went beyond that of many saints in the calendar.

In my own family, I have had every reason to speak well of the Irish. Better domestic service could not be than they have rendered me; and even after leaving they have remained true and constant friends. In my late tour through the West, I was more than once sought out by those who, ten or fifteen years ago, were domestics in my house, now thriving mothers of families, and with children growing up in our schools to take rank as educated American citizens. If I mistake not, from the sons of some of these girls who began their career in domestic service, will come some of the brightest and best of our future citizens.

One thing in regard to the Irish servant girls should not be omitted. Considering their youth, their inexperience, their coming strangers into the country, their separation from paternal oversight—their uniform purity and propriety of their conduct is certainly remarkable. Seldom in the course of my observations have I known an Irish girl to go astray, or conduct herself immodestly; and it is a respect in which the watch and care of their Church is most especially marked.

As to honesty, in estimating that trait of Irish servants, we must not expect superhuman virtue. We must not say that they are dishonest because they do not rise to a height of excellence above the average of our best educated and most respectable public men.

In some circumstances, there is on the part of servants such a temptation to wastefulness and profusion, and the lapse into dishonesty seems so easy, that we rather wonder at the average trustworthiness of this class than rail at the instances of the reverse. A kind, consistent watchful, carefull mistress will keep her servants in the way of honesty; a careless or incompetent one tempts them to fall.

It is true not merely of the Irish servants, but of all servants, that they need careful watchfulness to keep them in order. Even our public servants at Washington need this. But it is due to the class to state my own private observation, that among these girls I have known some of the most trustworthy, high principled self-respecting people, some of the most practical, consistent christians I have ever met with anywhere.

As to charity to the poor, I think that the newspaper writer you quote could not have attacked the Irish character more unjustly than in representing Bridget as despising the poor. Never have I failed of earnest, hearty co-operation from my servants, at any expense of time or trouble, in relieving the sufferings of the poor, and I believe the door is never willingly shut in the face of any poor man by an Irish servant.

These few hasty jottings of my opinion and observations on this subject are quite at your service, as it is a point on which I am most free to bear testimony.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

—*Boston Pilot.*

ORANGE OUTRAGES.

THE ELEMENT THAT BUTT'S HOME RULE CONFERENCE TOADIED TO.

Our readers will not have forgotten the meanly conciliatory tone adopted by the Home Rule Conference towards the Protestant or Orange party in Ireland, and the assurances given that, in case Home Rule was obtained, the Catholics would not in any way take advantage of the Protestants, but leave them in full possession of their rights. To show how far the spirit of conciliation is reciprocated by the Protestant party, we give the following from the London *Universe*, which publishes it under the title of "Protestant Ascendancy Outrages in Irelaud."

Though much has been done to rid Catholic Ireland of the unparalleled injustice and tyranny of Protestant ascendancy, the old evil has not as yet been fully rooted out. There still exist in Ireland heads of influential families and their hangers-on—decendants of the human brutes of past ages—who cannot yet bring themselves to believe that a Catholic is as much entitled to full and impartial justice as the Protestant, and now and then we see them kicking obstinately against the new order of things.

Two noteworthy illustrations of the allegation we have just made have been, during the week, engaging the attention of journalists on the other side of St. George's Channel. One is the Coalisland party case, which might very well disgrace even the days when penal laws put justice to our Catholic fellow-subjects out of the question. It will be remembered Mr. Hunt W. Chambre, and forty-four other Protestants were some time since charged before a local bench with riotous and unlawful assembly, and that the said local bench dismissed the charge. The Irish Attorney-general, to his credit be it said, did not think justice had been done and ordered another investigation. The reinvestigation took place at Stewartstown. The magistrates present were, unfortunately for the object which the Attorney-general had in view, the same gentlemen who had previously refused to grant information against the accused, on a charge of exactly the same nature, and supported by much the same evidence as that upon which a Catholic clergyman and several of his congregation were returned for trial; and, worse still, their worships included a gentleman who had expressed an opinion in the case during the second hearing. The gentleman was Colonel Caulfield, a dispenser of justice who was not ashamed to admit from the bench that he had a personal knowledge of the assembly. "The protecting party, as it has been called, was assembled with, at any rate, my knowledge, and therefore implied sanction, and I feel that if I were to send the case forward for trial I would be simply trying to shift the responsibility from my shoulders to that of others, which I have no intention of doing." He further declared that he would have gone with what he termed the "protecting party," but what seemed to others a menacing mob, only that he knew "another magistrate" would accompany them.

No wonder that when the case came on for a rehearing Mr. Moore, the solicitor who represented the crown, called upon Colonel Caulfield to leave the bench and refrain from taking part in the proceedings, contending that he had by the expression of this opinion given it to be understood that he had to a certain extent made himself personally responsible and therefore accountable, for what had taken place. Colonel Caulfield made a lame attempt at defending himself, and left the question of his retiring from the bench to his brother magistrates, who, of course, instantly decided in effect that the proper way to administer justice in Ireland in such a case was to allow Colonel Caulfield to be the dispenser of it. The gallant Colonel had the questionable courage to sit and act as a magistrate under these disgraceful circumstances. All that is likely to result is the assertion and the vindication of the fact that in Ireland at the present day decisions which punish Catholics and exonerate Orangemen for the committal of the same offence cannot pass without the chance of a full, if not a fair, inquiry.

The other noteworthy attempt at revival of Protestant ascendancy outrages has to do with the helpless, poverty-stricken portion of the people of Ireland, for whom English law provides what have been grossly misnamed "guardians of the poor."

In the South Dublin Union there are many thousand poor people, and among the guardians of the Dublin Union there are usually several Protestant gentlemen distinguished for their proselytizing proclivities. A notable case has just been before these gentlemen, and it has been decided in a notable way. Some time since a poor widow, named Levingston, entered the workhouse of South Dublin with her son, a child nine years old. Both were registered as Protestants. Soon after Mrs. Levingston became mortally ill, and some days before her death she expressed a strong desire to become a Catholic. Her request could not be denied, of course, and the poor woman died consoled and fortified by the blessed and all-saving privileges which membership of the Church of Christ secure. She left a written statement after her, expressive of her wish and desire that her parentless child should be reared a Catholic. Her dying statement was drawn up in the presence of two witnesses, who subsequently made a declaration as to the authenticity of the document.

It will hardly be believed, but it is nevertheless true, the South Dublin Guardians have positively refused to pay any regard to the wishes of the dying mother, and, if public opinion does not interfere, the hapless infant will be brought up a Protestant. And this in one of the most Catholic countries in the world.

Docile, law-abiding and patient must indeed the people be who can tolerate for an hour such outrages as these.

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Ireland and the Irish.

WHAT A METHODIST MINISTER HAS TO SAY ABOUT THE IRISHMAN.

The Irish Question Dealt Fairly and Candidly With in a Methodist View.

Quite a number of gentlemen distinguished and otherwise have given their views on "Ireland and the Irish" ever since an impetus was given to the subject by the total failure of Froude to deal with it, and the great success of Father Tom Burke in squelching the misrepresenter. Now we have an Irish Methodist taking up the theme. And he is a minister, too, the Rev. Richard Meredith. Our people have a great reputation for wit and an exhibition of the latter article by an Irish *men* is a thing to be expected at any time, but

TO HEAR AN IRISH METHODIST

upholding the reputation of the old land and with such hearty good grace and candor is, we must confess, something out of the common. Mr. Meredith's joke about St. Patrick is an old one in a new dress. Seeing that our great patron saint has been over and over again proven to have been a Universalist, Presbyterian and an Episcopalian, there is no reason why the Methodist should not put in their claims. Mr. Meredith appears to be a man of liberal mind and unbiased opinions. Only a synopsis of his lecture is given, but there is enough to demonstrate his candor, straightforwardness and sense of justice. The lecture was delivered in the Simpson M. E. Church, Brooklyn, on January 15th. In commencing his remarks he alluded to the teachings of Paul the Apostle, that God had created the unity of the human family and brotherhood of mankind. But the skepticisms and political despotisms had created results which it was difficult to conquer or eradicate, but in time they would give way.

THE GREAT TROUBLE

with the people of Ireland was their ignorance. Facts of history have been suppressed, distorted to such an extent that false impressions have been given to the public. They have been impoverished and degraded. It might be seen now. Placards on the walls offering rewards for unknown men charged with crime, and a postscript—the ruffian is supposed to be Irish. It might be seen in the newspaper advertisements for help—no Irish need apply. But the Irish were not the only ignorant people in the world. An Englishman who visited Kingstown was surprised not to find the bogs and dirty children. Another came from Yorkshire and was spoken to in Dublin something about Henry VIII., and he replied that he knew him very well. He was one of Dickens' characters. An American lady had asked the speaker's wife (who came from Dublin, where the purest of English language is spoken), where she had learned to speak the English language. The lecturer stated that in his dealing with the subject he intended to speak of the country, of its history and of its people, and what he did say should be

WITHOUT FEAR OR PREJUDICE.

Of its faults he would speak kindly, and of its virtues modestly. The great question is, who is competent to deal with the Irish question? You can't pooh-pooh it or brush it aside. English statesmen have wrangled over it for seven hundred years, and now Parliament cannot hold a session without discussing it. The country has great interest in it. Then, who is competent? An Englishman is not. A full-blooded Irishman is not, because full of prejudice. An outsider is not, because he does not know the subject. It requires one who is posted on the subject. If it cannot be a Roman Catholic or a Protestant, then it must be a Methodist. The speaker's father was born in Wales, he in the "Owld Sod," and called myself a Welshman born in Ireland—an Irishman with sufficient foreign blood in his veins to deal with the people. His family had never been taken into full communion with them—there had always been a sort of suspicion about them. There are two men whom he owed a grudge. The first, Dean Swift, a great man, a man of talent, and a good man, no doubt, but mean. He was born in Ireland, but denied it, and hatched a story about being taken to Ireland in a bandbox, he having entered the world when en route thereto. The other, the Duke of Wellington, also a great man, but who, in the days of power, only regretted that he had been born an Irishman. The lecturer openly cut loose from his forefathers and boldly announced himself an Irishman. Mr. Meredith then glanced at

IRELAND GEOGRAPHICALLY,

and proceeded to inform his auditors how to enjoy a trip thereto. Landing at Queenstown, one must not forget to look at Spike Island, near by, where all convicts were sent. Twelve miles therefrom is Cork, which place is worth stopping at for three or four days. Four miles from Cork is Blarney Castle, which is reached by an Irish jaunting car. From Cork to Limerick, where the Irish women drove the English from the city with their stockings filled with stones, and which brought about the Limerick treaty: from Limerick to Dublin, and then into the county Wicklow, the romantic spot where the legend of St. Kiven originated. (The story of Kiven's Bed, or Lady's Leap, was here related in a highly dramatic style, and brought forth rounds of applause.) From this point the lecturer directed his voyagers to Belfast, to the Giant's Causeway, to the coal fields of Leinster, where a week could be profitably spent. The lecturer then looked at the resources of the country. According to the last figures it possessed 640,201 cattle, 35,000,000 sheep, 610,717 horses and 1,402,812 pigs; there was fish of all kinds in all their lakes. But what a commentary was this. He had stopped where salmon was abundant, but all he could get to eat was rashers and eggs, bacon and chickens, day after day. The exports to Great Britain in one year were 214,636 fat oxen, and 489,494 sheep. No wonder beef and chops could not be had. That year there were 5,882,000 acres under cultivation. Ireland could show a population of 15,000,000 but since 1845 the people have been flying therefrom.

THE MOST IMPORTANT MANUFACTORY

was linen. Belfast is the seat where there are 130 factories, 620,000 spindles, and 1,814 power looms, which give employment to 40,000 people. The exports amounted to 22,500,000. Considerable worsted and silk was manufactured into Irish poplins. Lace manufacturers also gave employment to thousands. There was spirit distilling in Ireland. The last census showed that there had been made 100,738,63 gallons. The speaker then proceeded to reduce Irish history to periods, starting with the legendary period, which embraced the time prior to authentic data—the time for which we had to rely for information upon the old legends. He cited several of the ancient legends of the country, graphically describing the old superstitions of the people. Then came the golden period, and here he wished to allude to two men who had been talking about Ireland. One was named Father Tom Burke, and the other Frowd, or Froude, but he thought it should be spelled F-r-a-u-d. They had wrangled much over the subject of Ireland, but he thought Father Tom had the best of it. There was reason to believe that St. Patrick was neither a Roman Catholic nor a Protestant in Mr. Froude's sense, but a genuine Methodist. He was born in France, and went over to Ireland when a boy with the invaders and was captured, and there, as a Methodist, he was converted, as could be seen in the confessions of St. Patrick written by himself. (The lecturer here read extracts from the book, describing

ST. PATRICK'S AGONY OF SOUL

upon conversion and which, the speaker stated, compared with Martin Luther's work.) He began to preach in a barn—wasn't that Methodistic? [Where's Froude?] He went on preaching the gospel, and with it went hand-in-hand in the establishment of schools, and in the dark ages Ireland was famous for its schools.

After relating various humorous legends about St. Patrick and the reptiles and their banishment, the lecturer proceeded to the time of the English innovation in the middle of the twelfth century. Ireland was not disposed to brook papal interference, and would pay no Peter's pence. It was the only country that refused. The Pope was Adrian the IV., who sent to King Henry II. a bull ordering him to subjugate Ireland on condition that Peter's pence was forwarded. It was not convenient for Henry to do it then. There was a man in Ireland named O'Rorke, who had a beautiful wife. The King conceived an unholy passion for her. O'Rorke was sent out of the country and the wife forcibly abducted. The Irish people rose up indignantly, dethroned the King of Leinster and reclaimed the stolen wife. The King went to Henry and asked for troops. This was granted and a few years later Henry went himself and took possession of Ireland.

In the time of James I. Ulster was confiscated to the crown and James brought his Scotch subjects over and gave them the lands. Later Cromwell confiscated four-fifths of the country.

THE PENAL LAWS

were then taken up. When William III. succeeded to the English throne the people did not receive him well. They did not like Popery, nor did they like a stranger like him coming among them; but William in his opening speech in the House of Lords, promised that the woolen manufacturers of Ireland should be suppressed. Then followed the law that the products of Irish manufacturies should be disposed of to Liverpool merchants only. In 1695 the Catholics were deprived of all means of educating their children at home or abroad, and then rewards were offered for Roman Catholics, for a Popish bishop £50, for a priest, £20, and for a Popish schoolmaster, 10 shillings. Under the reign of George II. no Popish person could marry a Protestant, and the priest discovered performing the ceremony was hanged. Four-fifths of the people belonged to the Catholic faith. Protestantism was established as the church of the land, and in districts where not a half a dozen Protestants were to be found, magnificent churches were erected, and beautiful parsonages for the ministers. After ringing the bells for half an hour on Sundays, not six persons could be gathered in the church. The Irish people had to pay for all this in tithes. Proctors were appointed, and they ordered the farmers and others to pay one-tenth of these receipts to the Established Church. Here the lecturer gave descriptions of the injuries inflicted upon the tenants by the proctors, and proceeded to show that the result was the proctors were

SHOT DOWN LIKE DOGS.

It couldn't be stopped and the proctors had to be done away with. Then the Government passed a law holding the head landlord responsible for the tithes and they secured them by advancing the rent.

In 1775 a great man was born—Daniel O'Connell. It was easy to say he was a demagogue and got money for his own aggrandizement at the expense of the people, but there was not a word of truth in it. He had great work to do and when he opened Conciliation Hall it cost much to run it, but in 1829 his efforts were crowned with success, and he was sent to Parliament as a member from Tralee. Before that a Catholic had never sat in Parliament and before the law prohibiting them had been legally repealed he marched into the hall and took his seat. Then followed in 1832

THE REFORM BILL.

Then 1834 the Maynooth Grant of £30,000 per annum for the education of Irish youth. Afterward came the establishment of Queen's Colleges. Then the introductions of Catholics on the Bench.

The lecturer then proceeded to show that after the Disbursement Act, all that was wanted to set matters right was a good fair tenant right bill.

He proceeded to give examples of outrage upon the people through evictions etc., to quote Irish wit, and closed by asking the people when they had occasion to look upon the Irish, to think of through what they had come and could better conduct be expected; and to the English he said: Don't be afraid to do justice to them.

THE REBEL FORCES.—In the November numbers of the "Eclectic" and the "Land We Love," 1869, an interesting and important correspondence was published between Dr. Joseph Jones, Secretary of the Historical Society, and General S. Cooper, ex-Adjutant-General of the Confederate States. From that source we glean the following facts for the benfit of those who are not so fortunate as to have preserved a file of the magazines. Such facts are startling even to those who participated in the Southern struggle:

First—The available force of the Confederate army did not, during the war, exceed 600,000 men.

Second—The Confederate States never had in their defence more than 200,000 men in the field at one time.

Third—From 1861 to 1865 the Confederate forces actively engaged were only 600,000.

Fourth—The total number of deaths during that time were 200,000.

Fifth—Losses of prisoners counted as total losses, on account of the United States policy of exchange, 200,000.

Sixth—The loss of the Confederate States army by discharge, disability and desertion, amounted to 100,000.

Seventh—At the close of the war, the force of the Confederate army was less than 100,000.

Eighth—Out of 600,000 men, 500,000 were lost to the service.

These facts are taken from calculations made with great care by Dr. Joseph Jones, submitted to and approved by General S. Cooper, Adjutant-General of the Confederate army.—"Mobile (Ala.) Register."

Don't brood over the past, but start out determined to make a successful future.

REMEMBER, Nothing, Col. Forney, in his "Anecdotes of Public Men," says: How to win friends and keep them is the secret of a successful public man. Andrew Jackson possessed it. Henry Clay possessed it, and knew how to use it. Abraham Lincoln captured everybody. But no character, certainly no candidate for our highest office, was a completer master of the gift of securing tenacious friends than Stephen A. Douglas. At home, in the close and exciting thicket of men, that was his element, to call each one by name—sometimes by his Christian name, etc., these were the traits," etc.

A SUPREME COURT DECISION.—The Supreme Court of the United States decides an important point in the case of Bruges vs. Slidell, and Heath vs. Slidell. It holds that the judgment of confiscation did not extend beyond the life estate of the offender against whom it was rendered. Parties in Louisiana had bought in Slidell's property at a Marshal's sale, under confiscation proceedings, and now that he is dead, his heirs have succeeded in ousting the purchasers.

REMEMBER that death comes surely; therefore keep yourself always prepared to meet it when it shall come.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLE OF THE

IRISH NATIONALIST,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

Published Every Saturday at No. 409 Washington Street, San Francisco,

—BY THE—

Nationalist Printing and Publishing Co.

The friends of Ireland and the friends of universal freedom have long felt the want on this coast of a newspaper which should rigorously exclude from its columns all matters not tending to the advocacy of their principles, the defense of their rights, the increase of their knowledge and numbers, the elevation of their sentiments and character, and the formation of an effective union among all sections, parties, creeds and classes of liberty-loving Irishmen and their allies.

To supply this want, as well as to contribute something towards the establishment of a Republic on Irish soil, and the spread of free institutions to every part of the earth, has the NATIONALIST been established. The importance of the work to be performed and the necessity of performing it well, have led to the formation of a Joint-Stock Company of Irishmen, Irish-Americans and others, under the title of "THE NATIONALIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY." This Company undertakes to publish the NATIONALIST in future, and pledges itself that this newspaper shall be distinguished by the following characteristics.

1. The main object of the NATIONALIST shall be to assist in the establishment of a REPUBLIC ON IRISH SOIL. As means towards that end, it will inculcate the necessity of a cordial union among all sections of Irishmen, irrespective of creed, race or locality; the advisability of forgiving and forgetting past differences; the need that exists for harmony among the different organizations of Irishmen; the futility of expecting Irish liberty from any other source than Irish arms in Irish hands; the duty that is incumbent on Irish-Americans to sympathize with and assist their brothers at home; and the most efficient mode of rendering that assistance most conducive to its intended object.

2. It will advocate the cause of all oppressed peoples, and the right of every nation to its own autonomy.

3. It will favor the spread of Republicanism and free institutions among all nations, and oppose aristocracy and monarchy by every honorable means at its disposal.

4. In religion it will be strictly neutral, excluding from its columns all inflammatory references to religious and sectarian subjects. This is believed to be not only expedient, but necessary, as religious differences have been the bane of many generations of Irishmen. Provided, however, that current religious news may be inserted without prejudicial comments.

5. Sectionalism, or ignorant prejudices arising among men because of their coming from different parts of Ireland, shall be discountenanced, and its criminality exposed.

6. No line of the NATIONALIST shall ever be devoted to indulgence in unfriendly personalities. When, however, the principles of Irish nationality or of American republicanism are attacked, the attack shall be vigorously repelled.

7. In the politics of the City of San Francisco and of the State of California, the NATIONALIST shall be strictly neutral, regarding party affiliations as no cause for making any man a friend or an enemy; and it shall neither advocate nor attack the claims of any political party or individual when seeking political position, Federal, State or Municipal.

8. It will also be neutral but friendly in its treatment of the internal affairs of the United States, but in reference to the foreign policy of the country, it will hold itself thoroughly independent.

9. A speciality will be made of giving publicity to all matters of interest to the Irish societies and military companies of the City and of the State.

10. The Labor movement and the respective rights and obligations of Workingmen and Capitalists shall receive that attention which their great importance demands.

The main object of this undertaking being the union of Irishmen with a view towards Irish independence, all the obstacles which might impede that union have been, as far as possible, removed, so that the NATIONALIST might furnish a platform broad enough to give standing room to all genuine lovers of liberty, and there shall not be any deviations from these principles permitted in the columns of this journal under any circumstances. Among the stockholders of this Company are representatives of almost all the Irish organizations of California, whether revolutionary, benevolent, literary or military. While we rely on our future performances rather than our present promises, while we believe ourselves competent, as well as determined, to repel the attacks of all enemies of our cause, and while we acknowledge having already received generous support, we yet invite the cordial co-operation of all to enable us to make the NATIONALIST take a front rank place among the newspapers devoted to the service of Ireland and Liberty.

The above is the declaration of principles which the Nationalist Publishing Company pledges itself to carry out to the utmost of its ability; and, as this Company is organized solely for that purpose, and not for any purpose of gain, it confidently appeals for support to all Irishmen who desire to see their native land an INDEPENDENT NATION, and likewise to all lovers of HUMAN FREEDOM.

IRISH DIRECTORY.

Third (Irish) Regiment, N. G. C.—Field and Staff Officers:—A. Wason, Colonel; M. C. Bateman, Lieutenant Colonel; J. J. Conlin, Major; P. J. Tannian, Adjutant; W. Carey, Quartermaster; J. D. Cushcon, Paymaster; James Barrett, Commissary; Dr. Green, Surgeon; Rev. Father Largan, Chaplain; Color-Bearer, John Glenson.

Co. A, Montgomery Guards; Captain, C. Quinn; First Lieutenant, W. Lee; Second Lieutenant, T. Bolster, drill in Armory Hall.

C. O. B. Shields Guards; Captain, M. Flanagan; J. Hand First Lieutenant; P. McEleer, Second Lieutenant; drill in Hiberpia Hall every Wednesday.

Co. C, Wolfe Tone Guards; Captain, J. Leddy; First Lieutenant, M. O'Brien; Second Lieutenant, John Byrne; drill in Armory Hall every Thursday.

Co. D, Meagher Guards; Captain, J. Fagan; D. T. Sullivan, First Lieutenant; D. J. Sullivan, Second Lieutenant; drill in Armory Hall.

Co. E Emmet Life Guards; Captain, R. Clery; L. G. Hayden, First Lieutenant; H. Fowkes, Second Lieutenant; drill in Irish-American Hall every Thursday

Co. H, MacMahon Guards; Captain, J. H. McMenomy; First Lieutenant, H. Casey; Second Lieutenant, E. F. Gleason; drill in Hall corner Sixth and Market every Tuesday.

Sarsfield Guards, (Independe t); Captain, M. J. Acton First Lieutenant, S. C. Walsh; drill in Tammany Hall, cor. 8th and Folsom sts, on Tuesdays.

Co. A, Legion of St Patrick; Captain, M. B. Hughes; drill in Hibernia Hall every Tuesday.

Hibernia Rifles; Captain, Thomas Desmond; First Lieutenant, M. J. Gaven; Second Lieutenant, John McGrath; First Sargeant, J. J. Carroll; Second Sergeant, J. B. Walsh; Third Sargeant, Thomas Flynn, drill in Irish-American Hall every Wednesday.

Jackson Dragoons; Captain, M. Greany; E. McPhillips, First Lieutenant, T. W. Collins, Second Lieutenant; P. F. McGrath, Brevet Second Lieutenant. Drill in La Grande Armory every Friday.

Sons of the Emerald Isle—Meet first Wednesday of the month at Irish-American Hall. Nicholas Ennis, President; P. A. Dacey, V. P.; J. O'Brien, R. S.; John Kenny; F. S.; W. McLaughlin, C. S.; J. O'Connell, T.; Dr. Newell, corner Mission and New Montgomery, Physician.

Laborers' Protective and Benevolent Association—Meet first Friday of each month at Irish-American Hall. M. Sullivan, President; M. Callahan, Secretary.

St. Joseph's Temperance, L. and B. Association—Meet every Sunday at two o'clock P. M. Daniel MacSweeney, President; M. O'Brien Secretary.

St. Mary's Temperance and Literary Society—Meet every Sunday on the basement of St. Mary's Cathedral. J. Anderson, President.

Father Matthew Temperance Society—Meet every Sunday evening in Irish-American Hall. Henry Hall, President.

St. Joseph's Benevolent Society—Meet in basement of St Mary's Cathedral. J. R. Kelly, President; N. Winne, Secretary.

Irish Volunteers—Captain, T. Lynch; drill on Mondays.

Thomas F. Burke Circle, F. B.—Centre, P. H. Lydon; Secretary, Thomas Kahoe.

A. O. H.—State Officers: M. Warde, S. D.; J. J. Donovan, S. S.

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Division No. 1.—Meet first Friday of the month at Hibernia Hall. J Barrett, President; J. M. Dwyer, V. P.; J. B. Harrington R. S.; M. Kelly, F. S.; C. Dillon, T.

Division No. 2.—Meet first Thursday of the month at Hibernia Hall. Wm. Simpson President; J. B. Oliver, V. P.; B. McDermott, R. S.; J. Reed, F. S.; M. McManomy, T.

Division No. 3.—Meet third Tuesday of the month at Charter Oak Hall; H. Gallagher, President; D. Ryan, V. P.; E. Herrick, F. S.; J. Gallagher, R. S.; C. Farrelly, T.

Division No. 4.—Meet first and third Friday of the month at Irish-American Hall. J. Butler, President; J. H. Gilmore, V. P.; T. D. Sullivan, R. S.; T. Flanagan, F. S.; P. Kendrick, T.

Division 5.—Meet first Wednesday of the month at their Hall, Dolores Street. P. R. Hanna, President; B. Rierdon, V. P.; J. McGrath, R. S.; P. Harrington, F. S.; John Kenny, T.

Division 6.—Meet second and fourth Friday of the month at Charter Oak Hall. M. C. Hassett, President; J. Desmond, V. P.; James P. Meagher, R. S.; E. R. Birmingham, F. S.; Thos. Donnelly, T.

Division 7.—Meet first Tuesday of the month at Riggers' and Stevedores' Hall, Pacific street. W. Higgins, President; J. W. Murphy V.P.; B. C. Mooney R. S.; J. Kelly, F. S.; J. O'Callaghan, T.

Division No. 8.—Meet at Tammany Hall. W. Gilleran, President; D. Coyne, V. P.; H. McClosky, F. S.; T. Flynn, R. S.; T. Laughlin, T.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY—Division No. 1—M. V. O'Brien, C. D.; R. Hughes, P. P. J. Brown, V. P.; J. Cronin, R. S.; B. Lucy, F. S.; W. J. O'Brien, T.

Division No. 2—D. Flynn, P.; J. Donovan, V. P.; J. Carroll, R. S.; E. J. Dowling, F. S.; M. Coffey, T.

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Thos. F. Bourke Circle F. B.—Meet every Tuesday in Hibernia Hall.

K. R. B. No. 1.—Meet every Thursday at I. C. Hall, 715 Market street.

K. R. B. No. 2.—Meet every Tuesday at I. C. Hall.

K. R. B. No. 3.—Meet every Friday at I. C. Hall.

Bourke and Luby Club, I. C.—Meet every Monday at I. C. Hall. Dr. Biggs, President; J. O. Talbot, V. P.; J. J. Murphy, T.; J. McKeague, Secretary.

Thomas Davis Club, I. C.—Meet every Wednesday at I. C. Hall. T. O Maher, President; J. J. Cantle, Vice President; M. Cotter, Recording Secretary; J. M. F. Leonard, Corresponding Secretary; J. J. Barron, Treasurer; Trustees—Martin O'Connell, J. Walsh, and Edward McLaughlin.

St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance—J. G. Brown, M. D.; J. W. Gordon, N. S.; P. Flynn, S. D.; J. O'Hare, S. Sc.; J. McDermott, C. D.; T. F. Walsh, G. P.; M. Flynn, G. S.; J. T. Kelly, G. T.

SANTA CRUZ—Catholic Benevolent Association, organized December 18th, 1870—President, Martin Kinsley; Vice President, Michael Reilly; Treasurer, Daniel Williams; Secretary, Michael Harrington.

Irish American Benevolent Society—President, William O'Connell; Vice President, Michael Farrell; Treasurer, Charles Kane; Recording Secretary, James O'Donnell; Financial Secretary, M. J. McInerny; Corresponding Secretary, Patrick Ballinger.

St. Joseph's Benevolent Society of St. Francis Parish, meets first Sunday of each month in the basement of St Francis Church. Officers—M. J. McGrath, President; T. McGinley, Vice President; William Higgins, Treasurer; J. J. Martin, Secretary.

We have started with the above as a beginning for what we intend to make a standing Directory, for all the Irish Organizations, military and civic, on this Coast. To enable us to supply omissions, and to make the Directory full and satisfactory, we respectfully call on the Secretaries of the different Irish societies of the city and the State to forward us at once the names of their officers, the time and place of meeting, the date of their organization, and whatever other information they may deem important. We will publish all matters of importance without charge.

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THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY 14, 1874.

"Nationality is no longer an unmeaning or despised name among us. It is welcomed by the higher ranks; it is the inspiration of the bold, and the hope of the people; it is the summary name for many things; it seeks a literature made by Irishmen and colored by our scenery, manners and characters; it desires to see Art applied to express Irish thoughts and belief; it would make our music sound in every parish at twilight, our pictures sprinkle the walls of every house, and our poetry and history sit at every hearth. It would thus create a race of men full of a more intensely Irish character and knowledge, and to that race it would give Ireland; it would give them the seas of Ireland to sweep with their nets and launch on with their navy, the harbors of Ireland to receive greater commerce than any island in the world; the soil of Ireland to live on by more millions than starve here now; the fame of Ireland to enhance by their genius and valor. The Independence of Ireland to guard by laws and arms."

THOMAS DAVIS.

"Who is abject enough to despair of the Cause of Right, and Truth, and Freedom."

JOHN MITCHEL, Oct. 25th, 1853.

WHY WE HAVE WATCHED THE ELECTIONS.

We may expect some very interesting complications to result from the next session of the British parliament. The people had given a fair trial to a conservative government for many years, but they found its groove altogether too narrow for the enlarged ideas of the age, and it was in vain to attempt to urge it further. The natural result of this general dissatisfaction became manifest at the first general election, and the Liberals took their seats in parliament with a majority which has enabled them to hold their own till very recently. But a short time was sufficient to shew people the inadequacy of the reforms proposed, and the hollowness of governmental promises; so the popularity of Gladstone's ministry steadily declined till the defeat on the University bill, and the thousand and one disabilities of a weakened party rendered an appeal to the country imperative. This, the last trump in his hand, Gladstone has been at length forced to play, and he has played it with a vascillation and hesitation that is sufficient to shew the weakness behind it. And the results have justified his misgivings. The people were thrown on the horns of a dilemma; they remembered too well the imperfections of the old conservative government; they were still smarting under the misrule of the liberals, and of two evils choosing the least, or rather the most remote, the polling returns shewed a considerable conservative majority. But when parliament meets and a government is formed it will take a very short time to render people discontented, and awaken the old feeling of hostility to the powers that be. What will be left them to turn to, when the conservatives are compelled to appeal to the country? Wronged and trifled with by both sides, what remedy is left them? Obviously none, save an entire change of the whole obnoxious system. The monarchy is already unpopular, as an expensive and useless incumbrance. The absurd and pernicious theory of the right divine of kings has long since exploded, and men's eyes have been found to pierce through the glamor that surrounds the throne, and see the exalted ones of the earth as they are, very ordinary mortals indeed, slothful, idle, and profligate, fattening on the toil of millions, and exalting themselves on the abasement of their supporters. Such ideas as these are beginning to gain ground in England very extensively, and men are beginning to ask each other, in bewilderment, to what purpose is this waste and expenditure? Therefore, it is not love of the monarchical systems, nor sympathy with its profligate heir, that will prevent the people on their inevitable failure in this, their last experiment, from arising and scattering the whole cumbrous and burdensome fabric of government to the four winds, and establishing in its place the simple and compendious system of republicanism. In the event of this occurrence, which has been advanced by recent circumstances from the bounds of bare possibility to speedy certainty, we, the people of Ireland, should reflect that we are in nowise called upon to cast in our lot with the English people, even when they are advancing a cause which we hold so sacred as Republicanism. They can overturn their effete and tottering monarchy with a single impulse whenever it shall please them; and it would be worse than folly on the part of Ireland to identify, even for a single moment, her cause with that of her hereditary enemies, although the occasion be one she approves. The overthrow of monarchy in England, *ipso facto*, would make no important change in Ireland's condition. The English at the moment of their success would believe themselves as much injured by the incompetency and rascality of their government as ever was Ireland, and while smarting with their real and fancied wrongs, and flushed with their novel triumph, they would be little likely to listen to any appeal which would involve the secession of the fairest province of their republic. Their success is what Ireland should never wait for. While for one brief moment the destinies of England are trembling in the balance, let Irishmen step forward, declare their country's independence, and enforce it at the point of the sword. The movement at such a moment cannot fail of being completely and instantaneously successful, and it will be long before England would feel strong enough to attempt the recapture. As we have all this to look forward to from the session of the new new parliament, there is little cause for wonder at the interest Irishmen here and elsewhere have taken in the elections.

THE dry goods house of J. J. O'Brien, corner of Market and Post streets, is so well known that reference to it is scarcely necessary. The ladies will find much useful information about what concerns them very much in an advertisement to be found in another column.

OUR ORGANIZATIONS.

In frequently urging on our readers and the Irish race generally the vital necessity of organization, we do not mean to hint a doubt of their ever-wakeful zeal and unchanging interest in the cause, but rather to lay before them that which may be the more welcome that it is a familiar word and ever present in their thoughts—one of those subjects which should never grow old "but live for ever young in our remembrance." We are standing on the brink of mighty changes, none can tell how near, and none can assert how stupendous. When these changes come, when the first faint rustling that precedes the storm is heard afar off, we should be ready to spring to arms, to face the tempest, ay, or utilize it, to force its resistless might to become our ally and the ally of freedom, and that we may do this it will be necessary to have our organizations watching, waiting patient and unfaltering to hear the first faint whisper and to interpret it aright. Organization is no mere name, the very word is too sacred to be bandied on the hustings and degraded to ordinary uses. It expresses the concentrated force of a mighty national movement; it has a power and a purpose as far beyond the babble of a mass-meeting or the pageant of a procession as the deepest abysses of ocean exceed in profundity and power, *and in tranquility* the surface of a puddle which every zephyr can lash and disturb. In the organization is concentrated all the inherent vitality of the national movement which called it into being, and in our organizations of to-day are contained all the vitality which sword, pen and tongue have vainly assailed for seven hundred years. Is it not then worth while to speak of these mighty pulses which direct the destinies of a nation now struggling for independence? Can the people who are patiently abiding the night of oppression in the prospect of the speedy dawn of liberty be too constantly reminded of the sleepless eyes that watch their interests, too often urged to arise and organize, too often entreated to aid by every means in their power the influence of those organizations which are existing to-day despite of all difficulties? We all know that some great crisis in our country's future is approaching, we feel it in the air, its symptoms are flashed to us across the sea by every spark of the electric chain that joins us to the country of our oppressors. We wait with bated breath and know not what a day may bring forth, and the whole nation, as one man, animated by the same spirit is crouched for the spring that is to give us liberty and victory and vengeance, and the leash is held in the hands of our organizations. We can trust them. They burn as anxiously as we do for the signal that is to set Ireland free. It is from no faintheartedness that the delay arises. Our designs are guided by that prudence which, when united with courage, has gained the greatest victories of the world.

It is, therefore, more imperatively necessary than at any previous time to support and encourage our organizations in their arduous duties, and few Irishman will deny that, while Union is strength, organization is the application of strength.

Ball of the Clan Na Gael Association of New York at Irving Hall.

A brilliant ball was given at Irving Hall on Jan. 27th by the Clan Na Gael Association. Along the galleries ran rows of red, white, and blue cloth, edged with guilt, here and there relieved with the Regiment. At the head of the hall was the new flag presented to the regiment by its friends in Tipperary, with the American gridiron-like shield and the Irish harp on the same green ground. There was also the flag peculiar to the Clan Na Gael Association, consisting of the colors green, white and orange. When the Clan Na Gael entered the ball-room in procession the differently-colored dresses of the ladies formed a counterpart to the brilliant hues above them. The programme abounded with Irish airs and melodies. There was "Fontenoy" and "Kate Kearney," "Kathleen Mavourneen," "Savourneen Dheelish," and of course "St. Petrick's Day." Among the melodies were "Go Where Glory Waits Thee," "She is Far From the Land," and "When comes the day," the whole ending with the fit finale "God Save Ireland." The object of the Association is to elevate and improve Irishmen at home and abroad. It ignores differences of creed and is above all non-political in its character. No politician, as such, is allowed to be a member of the Clan Na Gael. The Society also obtains situations for deserving Irishmen in all parts of the country, its certificate being always tantamount to the bearer possessing the best of characters. In securing these results the ball last night proved a valuable auxilliary in the shape of the pecuniary aid it was the means of procuring.

To the Knights of the Red Branch of San Francisco and elsewhere this may not be uninteresting. Among the names of those who were present we recognize many faithful workers in the cause of Irish Nationality.

"Sons of the scattered Clan-na-Gael
With spirits warm and bright"—

ENTERPRISE deserves success, and almost invariably secures it. We are reminded of this by the advertisement of the People's Palace, to be found in another column of the IRISH NATIONALIST. A visit to this immense establishment will repay the ladies, who cannot fail to get suited in anything they want in the dry goods line, the stock is so extensive and varied.

WE would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of J. C. Talbot & Co., the well-known dry goods merchants, Kearny street. They are selling their large and magnificent stock at prices that cannot fail to attract the patronage of the ladies.

THE MOST REV. DR. KEANE, BISHOP OF CLOYNE.

It is with feelings of no ordinary regret that we chronicle the heavy blow which has fallen on Nationality and Christianity in the death of the Most Rev. Dr. Keane, Bishop of Cloyne. His lordship died at his residence in Queenstown on the 15th of January, at 4. 30 o'clock, A. M. There is no comments needed to intensify the grief which this irreparable loss will spread over Irishmen in every land. His whole life, as a zealous Christian, as an advanced patriot, as an uncompromising Nationalist, is at once his best requiem and most enduring biography. Throughout a long and useful life he has shewn how intimately religion may be connected with patriotism without either feeling suffering in the contact. He has shewn an unvarying example of fearless charity and exalted piety, and has left behind him a name graven on the hearts of his countrymen, a monument *perennius ære*, which will never be forgotten while Ireland is a nation.

William Keane was born at Castlemartyn on the 7th of April, 1805. His education was commenced in that town under the tuition of Mr. Leahy, and prosecuted at the seminaries of Midleton and Tallow. In 1824 he entered the Irish College at Paris, where, four years later, he received Holy orders. His connection with the college continued till 1839, interrupted only by a visit to Ireland in 1834. In 1841 he was appointed pastor of Midleton by Dr. Crotty, the then bishop of Cloyne, and took part in the Synod of Therles in 1850, and subsequently as Dr. Murphy's representative, in the great Tenant's Right Conference in Dublin. The following year he was consecrated Bishop of Ross by the Most Rev. Archbishop of Cashel, and it is of his labors in that place the Cork *Examiner* writes:—"The diocese which was thus given over to the hands of Dr. Keane has earned a sad reputation of hunger and distress. When he took possession of it the town and rural districts were barely recovering from the first and heaviest blows they had received. Needless to say the new Bishop used every means in his power to alleviate the misery in the midst of which he found himself. His slender purse was open, his kindly sympathy was ready. His stay in the diocese was short, but during even that brief period there were knit between him and the priests and people of the Carberies, ties of the closest and most enduring nature. Amongst the warm friendships, which date from that time, may be accounted that which has since existed between Dr. Keane and the patriotic Bishop of Ross." In 1857 he succeeded Dr. Murphy in the diocese of Cloyne, the principal scene of his labors till his lamented death.

While zealously fulfilling his religious duties, Dr. Keane never forgot his country, and was ever foremost in the national cause. It is in this connection that he will live most vividly in the hearts of his grateful countrymen. On this subject the Cork *Examiner* says:—"As he was to his creed so he was to his country. Ireland held not a truer patriot. He loved the land, he loved the people with the tender affection of a father for his children. His soul was filled with the thoughts of what would be most for the welfare of his country. We need hardly say that his name has been closely identified with the cause of the Tenant, for which he labored with an intensity and perseverance all his own. But his patriotism was not confined within the narrow bounds of a particular question. It was all embracing—it was *emphatically national*." There are few Irishmen who will forget that when the remains of McManus were brought to that loved native land from which the living patriot had been so zealously excluded that it was Dr. Keane who fearlessly received them and gave them burial. We will never forget that when other prelates shrank from incurring British hostility that Dr. Keane extended to the ashes of the gallant proscribed YOUNG IRELANDER the last sad welcome and soothing benediction of his Church. It was Dr. Keane who fearlessly refused the functions to the Catholic Chaplains of the British army within his diocese, telling them that there were priests of his approval there to do the work that was to be done. "You are British officers, gentlemen," said the noble hearted patriot, "and as such you may wear your epaulettes; but never with my consent shall the British army usurp the ministry of my diocese."

Again, when the Fenian excitement was convulsing the country, when priests in too many instances forgot their Christian charity and sacred character in terror, and bowed before the foreign enslavers of Ireland, Dr. Keane preserved his bold uncompromising nationality, and acted according to the dictates of his conscience without any shrinking from the consequences his conduct might entail. He had no fear that the men who were so gallantly fighting in their country's cause against fearful odds would turn out to be lawless communists, he was always ready to extend the rites of the church to these men, even when they were refused them in other dioceses, and his name in consequence is to-day still more deeply venerated, and his death more ceaselessly regretted among his suffering fellow-countrymen and fellow-Nationalists.

Such, throughout his whole life, was the man who is taken from us. It is no common loss that has fallen upon our nation, and it is not in a moment that our chilled hearts can realize the immensity of our misfortune. When time shall have, in a measure, tempered our grief, we will feel the void which the loss of his ministry must occasion to society, to religion and t he NATIONAL CAUSE.

COMING EVENTS.

The *Monitor* of last week indulges in some reflections on the parliamentary crisis at present pending in Great Britain and Ireland. That Republicanism is imminent in England is the obvious induction from the startling aspect there presented, nor does the fact escape our contemporary's penetration. It is observed upon in a manner calculated to astonish every one who remembers that the remarks emanate from a paper published in a Republican country and ostensibly conducted on Republican principles. The entire article is of a piece with others which we have, from time to time, observed but thought unworthy of notice, deprecating Republicanism as far as it dares, and written in a spirit akin to that which might be supposed to animate a genuine monarchial organ. It says that the establishment of a popular government in Great Britain would result in a Pandemonium by releasing from restraint the turbulent spirits that now fill the British manufactories. There is no attempt to apply to this case the universal experience that Republicanism, as exemplified in America, has a far greater power of repression and coercion than the most absolute monarchy the world ever saw. There is no reference to the fact that the establishment of such a form of government would remove at once and for ever all cause of dissension and anarchy by constituting these overworked artizans their own rulers and law givers, and eventually would render them the contented and well-to-do class which they are in America at present. We do not pretend to say that such an uprooting of old established abuses could be affected without a severe wrench to the social system, nor is it desirable that it should. The new rulers, having experienced for a brief space, and it will be a very brief one, the horrors of anarchy, would settle into their self-imposed duties with a stronger sense of their necessity and requirements; they would have learnt a lesson from centuries of oppression and wrong which the "Pandemonium" of our contemporary would be powerless to obliterate. And, above all, that brief anarchy would give us the long-looked-for opportunity to grasp Irish independence. We have nothing to add in the way of comment or explanation to the article in question. If the *Monitor* chooses to advocate monarchy, the public is competent to draw its own inferences from that advocacy, and to adjudicate substantially upon the merits of the case.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

It is with sincere pleasure that we congratulate the delegates from our various Irish societies on the harmony and success of their recent meeting, and also in their choice of officers to direct and control the celebrations on St. Patrick's Day. Under such management we feel assured that all will be conducted so as to leave nothing to be desired by the most fastidious taste. While deprecating any lavish extravagance on the day we must confess that we would be sorry to see so great a national festival pass uncelebrated, or celebrated unworthily. While those who are still at home observe the day with becoming reverence and thankfulness, we have the greatest reason to keep an Irish anniversary of such importance in distant lands with as much rejoicing as we would observe at home, for it is a festival essentially national, and one that draws together in the closest bonds every Irishman who participates in it. From the officers chosen by the recent convention we confidently expect a judicious arrangement of all the various programmes and processions of the day; not as if it were merely an opportunity to flout meaningless displays through the streets and parade magnificent appearances for no purpose but expense, but as though we were celebrating the day as it was originally intended to be celebrated, as a sign and promoter of our nationality, and a bond of union between all Irishmen over the world. Nor would we wish to see these grand old memories dishonored in our midst by an unworthy display, any more than we would wish to see them rendered ridiculous by superabundant ostentation. We know the arrangements are confided to men in every way competent, and we await developments without a lingering doubt of their success.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE.—The highly successful engagement of Miss Catherine Rogers is now drawing to its close, and all who have not yet seen her should avail themselves of the last opportunity. Her acting in many of the parts leaves nothing to be desired, but in *Leah* her success was most remarkable, fully equalling, especially in the curse scene, what we remember of Miss Bateman. Her rendition of "Margaret" in *Love's Sacrifice* is also a fine piece of acting. Her *Mimi* is not what we would have expected from her subsequent performances, and the character of "Julia" in the *Hunchback* is scarcely a fair one from which to estimate her histrionic powers. Altogether Miss Rogers is a very powerful exponent of a certain class of feelings, and those who have not already seen her should not lose this opportunity. Mr. John McCullough, the popular lessee of the theatre, is anounced for Monday night in the character of "Spartacus," and will undoubtedly draw a full house.

IF any of our readers should want anything in the picture or mirror line we would advise them to call on Kenny & Co., corner of Fifth and Market streets. The stock is large, the prices reasonable, and the terms easy. The lovers of Irish scenery will find anything they desire, from the Giant's Causeway to the Lakes of Killarney. The magnificent stock of chromos—representing so many various subjects—so beautifully executed, equaling, and in some cases excelling oil paintings, would make Michael Angelo weep could he look on it.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

THERE is a rumor on the street that Joseph T. Goodman has disposed of his interest (sole interest) in the "Territorial Enterprise," of Virginia City. The purchasers are said to be William Sharon and what is popularly known as the "Bank crowd." The figures are not stated.

A LARGE and enthusiastic meeting, composed mainly of our largest property-holders, was held here on the 9th inst., at which resolutions were unanimously adopted expressing a desire to join Pajaro township in her wish to be annexed to Santa Cruz county. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed; sympathy and aid were provided to Pajaro, the necessary Committees were appointed to carry out the project, and the meeting adjourned, to meet at the call of the Chairman. It was the largest and most harmonious meeting ever held in Castroville.

DANIEL BAKER, who robbed Wells, Fargo & Co.'s treasure-box on the stage between White Pine and Elko, in November, 1870, for which he was convicted in June, 1871, and sentenced to thirty years in the Penitentiary, and who was among the escapes in the famous Nevada State Prison break in September, 1871, was on the 8th inst. arrested at Corvallis and brought here.

SALT LAKE.—The election on the 9th inst. was the most interesting and exciting ever held in this city. As arranged last evening all the Gentile candidates withdrew early this morning in favor Jennings' Mormon ticket against Brigham's Tabernacle nominees. The contest was heated, but it is conceded that the direct Church power has won by a comparitavely small majority. Still the large Non-Mormon and Liberal vote is regarded as a moral victory, presaging the downfall of the theocratic rule.

A WOOLEN mill is talked of at Ukiah, Mendocino county.

THE Sacramento City Treasury contains the sum of $32,026.

HOUSEKEEPERS of Sacramento are warned that thieves are unusually thick there.

THE Noyo Mill Company, Mendocino county, has upward of 14,000 logs ready for sawing.

A CIGAR factory, to be owned and run by Mongolians, is to be added to the resources of Vallejo.

THE Sacramento Water Works pumped 7,006,076 gallons of water during the week ending Sunday.

BULLION, valued at $22,044, was shipped from the Crown Point mine on the 7th by Wells, Fargo & Co.

Resolved, That the present Legislature should not be adjourned before they annul said law, so that any competent citizen may be eligible to these offices.

THE steamer "Sacramento" has been put on the line between Sacramento and San Francisco in place of the "Julia."

THE Colorado Legislature has appropriated $15,000 for an Agricultural College. A Mining College is now demanded.

MR. LIPSIS, of the Fanny Morgan Phelps troupe, now playing at Eureka, Humboldt county, is dramaticising Wilkie Collins' "New Magdalen." Who has not dramatized it?

THE Farmers' Club in San Jose have again resolved, and will discuss at their next meeting the following question:

"WHEREAS, There exists in this State a combination popularly called the "Teachers' Ring," whereby teachers' wages are held at a more than fair remuneration for the services rendered, greatly to the detriment of public instructions; and

WHEREAS, It has been demonstrated that the root of this evil exists in the provision of our school law which excludes from the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Boards of Examination, all persons except professional teachers; therefore,

TO OUR FRIENDS IN VIRGINIA CITY AND GOLD HILL.—We have received complaints of the non-receipt of the IRISH NATIONALIST last week from a few of our subscribers in Virginia. We assure them that the paper was mailed to every one of them. We have taken steps which we think will prevent a repetition of it.

The receipt of a year's subscription is acknowledged from Owen Sweeney. Also from Gold Hill the following:—Michael Loyd, Mr. McMahon, and Robert Spencer.

From Fort Bridger, Wyoming Territory, Richard Lacy and James Frawley, two of Uncle Sam's boys, send for the paper. We expect a club from there soon.

IT is a source of great pleasure to us to find such evidence as the following coming in thick and fast that our paper is appreciated where it is known:

FROM John Nihil, Camp Grant, Arizona Territory, we have words of encouragement and a yeer's subscription. We hope our military will form a club of "the Boys in Blue."

CAPT. MCCAFFERTY, of the "Home Rule" restaurant, New Orleans, will please accept our thanks for his favor, and hope he will extend the circulation of the NATIONALIST still further in the Crescent City.

FROM Santa Fe, New Mexico—John Riley wants the IRISH NATAONALIST—and paid for it.

FROM Idaho City, Thomas Smyth sends a year's subscription with encouraging words. The cause of Ireland is not dead, evidently.

OWING to the pressure on our space, we have been compelled to omit, for this week only, the usual market report. All that has been unavoidably suppressed will appear in our next issue, and the report will be continued, corrected up to the latest dates.

SUCCESS to those that deserve it. We would call the attention of our readers to the stock of goods of Kenny & Co., the energetic Picture and Looking-glass dealers at the corner of Fifth and Market streets. They import every thing in their line from the Publishers and dealers in the East and Europe, and are always ready to supply orders at short notice in Scenery of our "native land." They have everything published, and as for Religious subjects they have an immense stock in Pictures—of others, they have one of the finest assortments on the Coast. In looking-glasses of any style or size it would be impossible for the trade to compete with them, and in picture frames there is such variety that you are suited at once, and as to price, we will guarantee that they will sell lower than the lowest and we will offer an invitation to our friends, in the country to pay the firm a visit on the first opportunity. Remember Kenny & Co., Fifth and Market streets.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY 14, 1874.

COUNTRY AGENTS FOR THE "IRISH NATIONALIST."

J. J. LANE.....Nortonville, Contra Costa Co
PETER KERNS.....Salinas City, Monterey Co
JAMES GOOLD.....Sawyer's Bar, Klamath Co
ARTHUR ATTRIDGE.....Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co
T. K. HOWE,.....Dixon, Solano Co
THOS. QUINN,.....Pino, Placer Co
THOS. P. MEANY.....Knoxville, Napa Co
MICHAEL LEONARD.....Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Co
JOHN GRIFFIN.....Yountville, Napa Co
THOS. OAKES.....San Jose, Santa Clara Co
JOHN P. SARSFIELD.....Sacramento, Sacramento Co
JAS. CADDEN.....Julian City, San Diego Co
BERNARD McCREESH.....Crescent City, Del Norte Co
DANIEL HARLEY.....Vallejo, Solano Co
BARTHOLOMEW COLGAN.....Virginia City, Nev
WILLIAM REDMOND.....Gold Hill, Nev
THOMAS WOGAN.....Silver City, Nev

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

☞Our friends and subscribers who desire to have an Irish National Journal on the Pacific coast will please take notice that we request them to send their subscriptions and renewals *at once*. Heavy expenses are incurred in issuing our paper, and we must rely on the promptitude of our subscribers to meet them. And we also hope that every Nationalist will exert himself in the formation of New Clubs.

Agents Wanted.

We are anxious to secure agencies in the various cities and towns east of the Rocky Mountains as well as in the Pacific States and Territories, and to the right parties will offer special opportunities. We would thank friends to interest themselves in aiding us to forward this end, as we are determined to make THE IRISH NATIONALIST a true exponent of Irish feeling, and solely devoted to advance the cause of an INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC ON IRISH SOIL.

To Our Country Subscribers.

We would wish to draw the attention of our subscribers and friends, particularly those in the country, to the full market report to be found on the eighth page of this issue. We intend for the future to make a regular weekly report of domestic produce a speciality in each number, and we have no doubt it will prove a useful reference to some of our friends. We also intend to furnish a financial and stock report corrected up to the latest date.

☞ Subscribers not receiving their paper regularly will confer a favor by informing us of the fact, so that we may ascertain the cause if possible, and apply a remedy.

The English Government and Ireland.

The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" furnishes to that journal an outline of the Ministerial programme for the coming season. His statement being founded on information received from most authentic sources, we extract the following portions, as they have reference to Ireland:—

"I believe it may be assumed with confidence that the legislative proposals which will be laid before Parliament by her Majesty's Ministers during the approaching session will be almost exclusively of a domestic character, and will be confined mainly to the requirements of the United Kingdom. Ireland will not figure prominently in the measures of the Government, nor will Scotland have any large share in the discussion of the year. With Irish affairs the present Government may be expected to feel that it has "burned its fingers" sufficiently, and the new movements of the Catholic hierarchy in reference to the establishment of colleges may be taken to indicate that they have ceased to expect concessions in this direction from the State."

"Of law reform not much may be expected, for the working of the Judicature Act is yet to be tried, and any further steps in that direction would be premature. The Cabinet will, however, re-introduce the proposal of last year relating to Scotch and Irish appeals, and will also endeavor to bring about some improvements in legal education."

"One danger not to be overlooked in the prospects of the Parliamentary year is involved in the position of the Irish Liberals. The possible tactics of that section form the "rock a-head." Their vote will be more than ever since 1868 in demand, and the difficulties of the Ministry will be increased by the wavering allegiance of such members of that body as The O'Connor Don and Sir P. O'Brien, and the obstacles presented by the O'Keeffe business, the retirement of Mr. Monsell, and the attitude of Lord Chancellor O'Hagan. Should these difficulties prove less formidable than I anticipate, the coming session may be fairly expected to be more useful than the last; but if, on the contrary, the Irish contingent should be found unmanageable, and throw its influence into the scale of the Opposition, we may have a general election early in the year. This consideration, amongst others, will lead to the presentation of the principal measures in the Ministerial programme soon after the opening of Parliament."

THE developments at the recently discovered quicksilver mines in El Dorado County are highly satisfactory to the owners. The vein is now four feet in width. The ore taken out resembles that of the Alameda and New Idra mines, and averages from ten to fifty per cent in quicksilver.

THE Waterford *News* says, "that Captain O'Gorman, of Springfield, and Mr. Richard Power, of Pembrokestown, will be candidates for the Parliamentary representation of the City of Waterford, at the next general election. They will be supporters of Home Rule, as defined by the Dublin Conference; Denominational Education and Amnesty."

OVER twenty-five hundred persons visited the Yosemite Valley during the past year.

THE Emperor of Austria has departed for St Petersburg.

Dry Goods.

SPECIAL

NOTICE.

To those who Could Not Get Waited on, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

We have now a Large Staff of Salesmen, and will be in a position on MONDAY and following days to dispose of the entire stock.

DRY GOODS!

—AT—

33⅓ Cents

ON THE DOLLAR.

THE ENTIRE STOCK

—OF—

NEW AND DESIRABLE

GOODS

—IN—

THE STORE

—OF—

J. C. TALBOT & CO.,

28 Kearny St.,

MUST BE SOLD

—IN—

Thirty Days,

BY ORDER OF

J.C. Talbot & Co.

A few good SALESMEN wanted for the sale.

j14tf

Dry Goods.

J. J. O'BRIEN'S

GREAT ANNUAL

Clearance Sale.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY informed that our Great Annual Sale commences TO-MORROW (Monday), February 2d, and will be continued for twenty-six days. During that time the entire stock will be sold at a tremendous reduction.

The subjoined list of prices will give some idea of the reductions made, but to fully understand and appreciate the bargains that are now offered, ladies would do well to call and examine the Stock, compare prices, etc., (which I respectfully invite all intending purchasers to do) before purchasing elsewhere:

	Worth	Reduced to
BLACK SILKS,	$2 25	$1 25
BLACK SILKS,	2 50	1 50
BLACK SILKS,	3 00	2 00
BLACK SILKS,	3 25	2 25
BLACK SILKS,	3 50	2 50
BLACK SILKS,	4 00	2 75

☞20 pieces French Cros Grain Black and White Striped Silks, reduced to 75 cents a yard; original price, $1 25.
100 pieces Irish Poplins (Imitation), reduced to 25 cents a yard.
200 pieces Fine Wool Serges, reduced to 40 cents a yard.
50 pieces French Velours, 25 cents a yard; original price, 60 cents.
100 pieces English Poplin Alpaca, reduced to 25 cents a yard.

BLACK GOODS
ALL MARKED DOWN.
GOOD BLACK ALPACA,
25 cents a yard.
BEAUTIFUL BLACK CASHMERE,
75c. a yard; worth $1 25.

500 Wool Shawls (72x72), reduced to $1 50 each.
Large Heavy Gray Blankets, reduced to $2 a pair.
Large Size Marseilles Quilts, reduced to $1 each.
Large Size Linen Napkins, reduced to $1 a dozen.
Large Size Linen Towels, reduced to $1 a dozen.
Double Width Sheeting, reduced to 25 cents a yard.
Heavy Unbleached table Linen, reduced to 20 cents a yard.
Handsome Nottingham Lace Curtains, reduced to 25 cents a yard.
Heavy Wool Shaker Flannel, reduced to 25 cents a yard
Good Canton Flannel, reduced to 12½ cents a yard.
Oregon Scarlet Twilled Flannel, reduced to 37½ cents a yard.
Plain Scarlet Flannel, reduced to 25 cents a yard.
Heavy Scotch Ginghams, reduced to 12½ cents a yard.
All Linen Crash, 12 yards for $1.
Ladies' All Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 12½ cents each.
Gents' All Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½ cents each.
French Kid Gloves, 60 cents a pair.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves (First Choice), reduced to $1 25.
150 Beautiful Sashes, reduced to Half Price.
Men's Heavy Merino Shirts and Drawers, reduced to 50 cents a pair.
Ladies' English Merino Vests, reduced to 75 cents each.
Misses' and Boys' Merino Vests, reduced to 50 cents each.
Men's White and Colored Shirts, reduced to 75 cents each.
500 pairs Splendid French Corsets, reduced to 50 cents a pair.
Ladies' Scarfs, Bows, Lace Collars, and Fancy Goods reduced to one-quarter the original prices.

Bargains of Everything!

Bargains for the Million!

....AT....

J. J. O'BRIEN'S

606 Market street,

NEAR MONTGOMERY.

☞ Ladies will please remember that the Store will be closed at 6 o'clock during the sale.

f14tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PAUL J. BARBIER. EDWARD J. BARRETT.

BARBIER & BARRETT'S,
Sample Rooms,
Windsor House,
903½ MARKET STREET,
Three Doors from Fifth.....SAN FRANCISCO.
f14tf

S. A. GORDON. M. BURKE.
Market street Cigar Store,
GORDON & BURKE,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
843 MARKET STREET,
Opposite Fourth street.....SAN FRANCISCO.
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W. MARION. G. T. HANLY.



Cash Tea Store

GEO. T. HANLY & CO.,
DEALERS IN
TEAS, COFFEE and SPICES,
928 Market street,
Between Stockton and Powell.....SAN FRANCISCO.
f14tf

JOHN KAVANAGH,
MERCHANT-TAILOR,
No. 15 NEW MONTGOMERY STREET (Grand Hotel).
CLOTHING TO ORDER FOR
Men, Youths, and Boys.
A Special feature is the Designing and Fabrication of Fine Suits for Boys, in a style of unsurpassable elegance.
[fe14tf]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

X. TWIABA X.

THE WHITE SAGE.—A new preparation is offered to the public for the restoration of the hair by Dr. L. Terry, 328 Third street, and from the great number of testimonials published by prominent citizens of Elko, Nevada of its efficacy in giving strength to the hair and the speedy return of it to those who have been bald, oblige us to look upon it with more favor than the thousand other preparations already in market. The *Elko Independent* says: "A decoction of white Sage will accomplish more in restoring bald heads, fastening falling hair and renovating and giving healthy action to the scalp than a whole store of the usual remedies advertised for that purpose. Hundreds now in Nevada can testify to this fact, and a trial will convince any doubting Joseph that what we say of it in this respect will be borne out by results, if he will give it a fair trial." If such is the case, the Doctor will reap a rich harvest, for no other city can boast of as many bald-headed people as San Francisco. The medicine can be obtained from every druggist. None genuine without the signature of L TERRY, M. D., on the outside of the wrapper. HEATH FIELD, BOGEL & Co., General Agents. Sole Distiller, Dr L. Terry, Elko, Nevada.

☞MISSING FRIENDS.☜

Advertisements of this nature will be inserted three times for One Dollar.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF WILLIAM LANE, of River's View, Newmarket, County Cork, Ireland. He left Ireland three years ago, and came to America. When last heard from, about twelve months since, said to be on his way to California. Important information can be given him by addressing JOHN KENEALY, 30 Third street, San Francisco. Eastern papers please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED — OF MICHAEL LADEN AND PETER LADEN, Parish of Crosmolina, county Mayo. When last heard of in 1850, Peter was then in Liverpool, and Michael emigrated to the United States. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by their brother, JAMES LADEN, Altamonte Station, Alameda County, California. Eastern papers please copy.

South End Oyster House.

FOR the Freshest, Juiciest and Fattest Transplanted or Californian Oysters, or a good Welsh Rarebit or Crab Stew, go to
MANNING'S OYSTER HOUSE,
672 Howard St., near Third, (late of the Blue Wing Saloon.) sep13-tf

SAN FRANCISCO
BALL and RACKET COURT,
846 HOWARD STREET
Between Fourth and Fifth.....SAN FRANCISCO
Fine WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
THOMAS KELLY.....Proprietor
jy4-tf

John Leddy,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
120 FOURTH St., (corner of Minna.)

Men's Boots	from	$2 50	to $4 00
Men's Boots (best quality)	from	5 50	to 8 00
Boys and Youth's Boots,	from	1 50	to 3 50
Ladies' Gaiters	from	1 00	to 1 75
Misses' Gaiters	from	75	to 1 50
Misses' Balmorals	from	1 00	to 2 25
Children's French Calf	from	1 25	to 1 50
Children's French Goat	from	1 00	to 1 50

☞ ALL OF MY OWN MAKE. ☜
jly 19-tf

P. T. Flynn & Son.
Dealers in
Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, etc. Corner of Howard and Eighth streets, San Francisco. jy4-tf

AMUSEMENTS.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE.

MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH.....Proprietor and Manager
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BRILLIANT AND COMPLETE SUCCESS.

FAREWELL BENEFIT
....AND....
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
....OF....
Miss Katherine Rodgers.

This Evening, - - - - - February 13.
Will be presented Boncicault's Sensational Drama, in three acts, entitled
HUNTED DOWN!
MARY LEIGH.....MISS KATHERINE RODGERS
The performance to conclude with
THE ROUGH DIAMOND!

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 14—Only HUNTED DOWN MATINEE.
SATURDAY EVENING—Last appearance of Miss Katherine Rogers—HUNTED DOWN and ROBERT MACAIRE.

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my24-tf

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THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY 14, 1874.

IRISH NATIONAL POETRY.

THE CHASE.

From Miss Brooke's "Reliques of Irish Poetry."

OSSIAN.

(To be continued.)

North of the mount our march we stay'd,
Upon a verdant plain,
Where conquest once our arms array'd,
Tho' bought with heaps of slain !(1)

Hope threw each eager eye around,
And still'd attention's ear—
In vain—for neither sight or sound
Of our lov'd chief was near.

But, on the borders of a lake,
A tall old man we spy'd,
Whose looks his wretched age bespake
To want and woe ally'd.

Bare wither'd bones, and ghastly eyes,
His wrinkled form display'd;
Palsied and pale, he scarce could rise,
From age and strength decay'd.

We thought, perchance, that famine gave
That wan and wasted frame,
Or that from far, adown the wave,
A fisherman he came.

We ask'd him, had he seen in chase,
Two hounds that snuff'd the gale,
And a bold chief, of princely grace,
Swift bounding o'er the vale ?

The head of age in silence hung,
Bow'd down with shame and woe,
Long e'er his hesitating tongue
The cruel truth could shew.

At length, to Caolite's faithful ear,
The fatal change he told,
And gave our raging host to hear
The dreadful tale unroll'd !

With horror struck, aghast and pale,
Three sudden shouts we gave.—
Affrighted badgers fled the vale,
And trembling sought the cave !

But Conan glory'd in our grief ;
Conan the bald, the base ;
He curs'd with rage the Finian chief,
And all the Finian race.

"O, were I sure." (he fiercely said,)
" Thou wert that heart of pride,
"Soon should this blade thy shaking head
" From thy old trunk divide !

"For never did thy envious mind
" Bestow my valor's meed :
" In secret has thy soul repin'd
" At each heroic deed.

"I grieve not for thy strength decay'd,
" Shrunk form, and foul disgrace ;
"But that I cannot wave my blade
" O'er all thy hated race.

" Oh, were they all like thee this day,
" My vengeance, as a flood,
" Should sweep my hated foes away,
" And bathe my steel in blood !

"Since Comhal of the Hosts was slain
" Upon the ensanguin'd field,
" By Morni's son, who ne'er in vain
" Uprear'd his golden shield ;

" Since then, our clan in exile pine,
" Excluded from thy sight :
" And the fam'd heroes of our line
" But live in thy despight."(2)

CAOLITE.

" I did not my soul too keenly share
" In our great cause of woe,
" Or aught like thee to waste its care,
" Or any thought bestow :(3)

" Bald, senseless wretch ! thy envy, soon
" This arm should make thee rue ;
" And thy crush'd bones, thou base buffoon,
" Should bear thy folly's due !"

OSGUR.

" Cease thy vain bab'ling, senseless fool !
" Bald boaster, stain to arms,
" Still forward to promote misrule,
" But shrink at war's alarms !"(4)

CONAN.

" Cease thou, vain youth, nor think my soul
" Can by thy speech be won,
" Servile to stoop to the control
" Of Oisin's beardless son.(5)

* * * * * * *

" 'Twas not the sons of Boishne's clan,
" But Morni's gallant race,
" That thunder'd in the warlike van,
" And led the human chase.(6)

* * * * * * *

My son high rais'd his threat'ning blade,
To give his fury sway ;
But the pale Conan shrunk dismay'd,
And sprung with fear away ;

Amid the scoffing host he sprung,
To shun th' unequal strife ;
To 'scape the forfeit of his tongue,
And save his worthless life.

(1) The engagement referred to is one described in an ancient Irish poem. In that action, after an obstinate contest, a formidable champion, named Mac Dirive, was killed by Oisin's son, Osgur.

(2) The death of Finn's father, "Comhal of the Hosts," by Gaul, the head of the tribe of Morni, has been already mentioned. "We find, however, (adds the annotator,) that this tribe were afterwards reconciled to the Fenii, and obedient to their chief (Finn), who treated them with the utmost kindness. This complaint of Conan's is therefore to be ascribed to his own perverse humor, and not to any injustice that he or his clan had met with from the Finian general."

(3) "We are here at once (says Miss Brooke), let into the character of Conan, and see that contempt alone is the cause of the forbearance with which his insolence is suffered to pass."

(4) "We could wish (observes the translator), that this dialogue were not so coarsely conducted ; but the heroes of Homer are still less acquainted with good breeding than those of our Irish bard ; and Conan is only the Thersites of Oisin. In justice, however, to the Finian chiefs, it should be observed, that it is the insolent folly of Conan which provokes abusive language, because they will not raise their arm against an idiot, 'To an enemy they are never abusive ; but, on the contrary, polite to a degree that might afford an improving example even to modern refinement.'" [See Magnus.]

(5) "Conan (says Miss Brooke), afraid to reply to Caolite, yet ventures to discharge his spleen upon Oisin's beardless son."

(6) An allusion to the old enmity and hostilities between the rival clans of Finn and Gaul, or those of Boisgne and Morni (the former a Leinster, and the latter a Connaught tribe), until peace was effected by the intervention of their bards.

(Concluded in our next.)

Thomas Russell, a Protestant Patriot Martyr of 1803.

BY T. C. [illegible].

Just one month and a day after the death or [illegible] his friend, the gallant Thomas Russell, who had been also the bosom friend of Theobald Wolfe Tone, gave up his life for Ireland on the scaffold.

Thomas Russell was born on the 21st of November, 1767, in the county of Cork. The son of an officer in the English army, who had fought against the Irish Brigade at Fontenoy, Thomas Russell himself spent some years in the British service. He served for a considerable time in India. His last commission was in the Sixty-fourth Regiment. This he sold to meet a claim for two hundred pounds, incurred by his having gone bail for a false friend, and which he had no other means of liquidating. Subsequently he was appointed a justice of the peace for the county Tyrone. He did not hold his post long. His own words show us the motives of his withdrawal from the magistracy: "I cannot reconcile it to my conscience to sit on a bench where the practice exists of inquiring what religion a person is of before investigating the charge against him." After this, Russell held a situation in the public library, in Belfast, and became a contributor to the "Northern Star," the organ of the Ulster patriots. He had joined the "United Irishmen" even before selling out of the British army. Naturally enough he was appointed to the supreme military command of the county Down. His subsequent arrest, however, in September, 1796, and his detention in British prisons (Newgate, Kilmainham, and finally Fort George, Scotland,) till 1802, necessarily prevented him from taking the field with the true men of Down during the rebellion of 1798. Through all those years, the government kept him in durance without a trial, without even being able to procure evidence against him, because his military abilities rendered him specially formidable.

Throughout his long imprisonment he remained unshaken in his principles. From Fort George he writes thus: "Providence orders all things for the best. I am sure the people will never abandon the cause; I am equally sure it will succeed. I trust men will see that the only true basis of liberty is nationality, and the only stable basis of morality is religion."

He entered into Robert Emmet's views and plans with all the earnestness of his nature; he arrived in Dublin so well disguised that even his family failed to recognize him. Some time after this, he proceeded to Belfast as "General-in-Chief of the Northern District." He failed, however, to rouse the men of the North to action. Belfast had resolved on waiting "to see what the South would do," the South meanwhile waiting for the North to act. Foolery of this sort has more than once dashed to the earth the hopes of Irish patriotism. After his failure in Belfast Russell went to Antrim, only to meet with similar disappointment. In short, his northern prospects, one by one, prove illusory; his position grows desperate; a reward of fifteen hundred pounds is offered for his apprehension.

On the 9th of September, 1803, the notorious Town-Major, Sirr, pounces upon Russell—who has come back to Dublin—in his seclusion, and arrests him. On this occasion, the ruffian, Sirr, presumed to seize the patriot rudely by the neck-cloth, whereupon the latter, a man of powerful frame, hurling the major aside and presenting a pistol, haughtily exclaimed, "I will not be treated with indignity." Russell's friends next tried to bribe the jailors to set him free; in vain, however. At the time of his capture he was engaged in plans for the rescue of Robert Emmet. A letter, written by Russell to one of his friends during this, his second captivity, contains these noble words: "I mean to make my trial and the last of my life, if it is to close now, as serviceable to the cause of liberty as I can. I trust my countrymen will ever adhere to it; I know it will soon prosper. When the country is free, I beg they may lay my remains with my father in a private manner, and pay the few debts I owe. I have only to beg of my countrymen to remember that the cause of liberty is the cause of virtue, which I trust they will never abandon. May God bless and prosper them, and when the power comes into their hands, I entreat them to use it with moderation. May God and the Savior bless them all!" In his letter to the sister of that other Protestant patriot and martyr, Henry Joy M'Cracken, we find these words: "Humanly speaking, I expect to be found guilty and immediately executed. As this may be my last letter, I shall only say that I did my best for my country and mankind. I have no wish to die but, far from regretting loss of life in such a cause, had I a thousand lives I would willingly risk or lose them in it. Be assured liberty will in the midst of these storms be established, and God wipe away the tears from all eyes."

At his trial in Downpatrick, whither he had been conveyed after his arrest, he demeaned himself nobly: "I shall not trouble my lawyers," said he, "to make any statement in my case. There are but three possible modes of defence—firstly, by calling witnesses to prove the innocence of my conduct; secondly, by calling them to impeach the credit of opposite witnesses, or by proving an alibi. As I can resort to none of those modes of defence without involving others, I consider myself precluded from any." His final speech, before the passing of sentence of death, breathes a spirit of mild and chivalrous heroism. After courteous words of thanks to his counsel for their exertions, to "the gentlemen on the part of the Crown" for the indulgence received by him during his confinement, to the jury even for their patience, to the judges for their politeness to him during his trial. We find the following elevated sentiments and language: "As to my political sentiments, I shall, in as brief a manner as possible (for I do not wish to engross the time of the court), say a few words. I shall look back to the last thirteen years of my life, the period during which I have interfered with the transactions of Ireland, with entire satisfaction, though, for my share in them, I am now about to die. * * * * * * * It (his death) may serve on the other hand, as a memorial to others, and on trying occasions it may inspire them with courage. I can now say, as far as my judgment enabled me, I acted for the good of my country and the world. * * * From the time I could observe and reflect. I perceive that there were two kinds of laws—of the State and the laws of God—frequently clashing with each other; by the latter kind I have always endeavored to regulate my conduct; but the laws of the former kind do exist in Ireland, I believe no one who hears me can deny. That such laws have existed in former times, many and various examples clearly evince. The Saviour of the world suffered by the Roman laws—by the same laws His apostles were put to the torture and deprived of their lives in His cause. By my conduct I do not consider that I have incurred any moral guilt. I have committed no moral evil. I do not want the many and bright examples of those gone before me; but did I want this encouragement, the recent example of a youthful hero (Emmet)—a martyr in the cause of liberty—who has just died for his country, would inspire him. I have descended into the vale of manhood. I have learned to estimate the reality and delusions of this world; HE was surrounded by everything which could endear this world to him—in the bloom of youth, with fond attachments, and with all the fascinating charms of health and innocence; to his death I look back even in this moment with rapture. I have traveled much, and seen various parts of the world, and I think the Irish are the most virtuous nation on the face of the earth; they are a good and brave people, and had I a thousand lives I would yield them in their service. If it be the will of God that I suffer for that which I stand charged, I am perfectly resigned to His holy will and dispensation. * * *

"Perhaps, as my voice may now be considered as a voice crying from the grave, what I now say may have some weight." He then exhorts the aristocracy of Ireland "to pay attention to the poor," meaning thereby "the laboring class of the community, their tenantry and dependants. I advise them for their good to look into their grievances, to sympathise in their distress, and to spread comfort and happiness around their dwellings. * * * If they hold their power, they will thus have friends around them. If they will lose it, their fall will be gentle, and I am sure, unless they act thus, they can never be happy. I shall now appeal to the right honorable gentleman, in whose hands the lives of other prisoners are, and entreat that he will rest satisfied with my death, and let that atone for those errors into which I may have been supposed to have deluded others. I trust the gentleman will restore them to their families and friends. If he shall do so, I can assure him that the breeze which conveys to him the prayers and blessings of their wives and children, will be more grateful than that which may be tainted with the stench of putrid corpses, or carrying with it the cries of the widow and the orphan. Standing as I do in the presence of God and man, I entreat him to let my life atone for the faults of all, and that my blood alone may flow.

As there are those ties which even death cannot sever, and as there are those who may have some regard for what will remain of me after death, I request that my remains, disfigured as they will be, may be delivered after the execution of the sentence to those dear friends, that they may be conveyed to the ground, where my parents are laid, and where those faithful few may have a consecrated spot over which they may be permitted to grieve. I have now to declare when about to pass into the presence of Almighty God, that I feel no enmity in my mind to any being—none to those who have borne testimony against me, and none to the jury who have pronounced the verdict of my death."

The last tragic scene of Russell's mortal career took place at noon on the 21st of October, 1803. There was only time to improvise a temporary scaffold—some planks placed as a platform on a few barrels under the principal gateway of the prison, with other planks sloping up from the ground. A sack of sawdust, an axe, a block and a knife were on the ground close by. Eleven regiments were in Downpatrick to overawe the people, yet the authorities were in dread of a rescue. Russell was brought pinioned to the scaffold. Steadily he gazed through the archway on the horror-stricken, white-visaged people. There, doomed to die in a few moments, stands a glorious Irish patriot soldier, endowed with the rarest gifts of mind and body—a man of majestic stature and noble intellectual countenance, with as kind a heart as ever beat in human breast, and the unaffected, graceful manners of a polished gentleman. All these gifts of what avail are they? Once more he forgives his persecutors. With calm bravery he meets his fate; his death is without a struggle.

The patriot sleeps in the Protestant church-yard of Downpatrick. On the unadorned slab over his relics are the simple words, "THE GRAVE OF THOMAS RUSSELL."

A CHAPTER OF CHINESE HISTORY.—The following is the Chinese account of the late interview between the Emperor of China and the foreign envoys at Pekin :—Since his majesty's assumption of power, rain and sunshine have succeeded each other in due season, and the public mind has been tranquilly at rest. As regards the audience of the foreign envoys, what they wanted at first was to be carried in sedan-chairs within the great gate of the Palace (Tai-ho Mew), and to enter the reception hall wearing their swords. They demanded that the Emperor should descend from his throne, and, with his own hands, receive their letters of credence; but upon this the grand secretary, Wen-hsiang, smashing his tea cup into fragments, sternly opposed the idea, and thus it came to be agreed that the audience should take place at the Tszu-kuang Ko on the 6th day of the 6th moon. The ceremonies were rehearsed on the preceeding day at the Tsung-li Yamen. This was done in an informal way, amid chatting and laughter, and no particular attention was paid to the matter. On the day itself the entire brigade of Guards was on duty at the West Park Gate, in bright array and with drawn swords. The French American, British, Russian, Prussian and Austrian representatives—in all 12 persons from six different countries—were all permitted to wear their swords, and were introduced by the heads of departments from Tsung-li-Yamen within the gate of the park. As they passed each entrance in succession the gate was locked. On reaching the foot of the dais the high missionaries of the Tsung-li-Yamen led them up the steps. His Majesty having descended the throne, the envoys were led to the space at its foot, where they performed the ceremony of inclining the body. They did not kneel. By the side of the steps there was placed a yellow table, and the envoys stood in rank to read their credentials, the British having the leading place. When he had read a few sentences he began to tremble from head to foot, and was incapable of completing the perusal. The Emperor asked, "Is the prince of your country well?" but he could utter no reply. The Emperor again asked, "You have besought permission to see me time and time again. What is it you have to say to me?" but again he was unable to give an answer. The next proceeding was to hand in his credentials, but in doing this he fell on the ground time after time, and not a syallable could he articulate. Upon this Prince Kung laughed loud at him before the entire Court, exclaiming "Chickenfeathers !"—and gave orders to have him assisted down the steps. He was unable to move of his own accord, and sat down on the floor, perspiring and panting forbreath. The whole twelve shook their heads and whispered together, no one knows what. When the time came for the assembly at the banquet they still remained incapable, and dispersed in hurried confusion. Prince Kung said to them—"You would not believe that it is no light matter to come face to face with his Majesty—but what have you got to say about it to-day? This is what we Chinese call 'chickenfether,' and it will be a joke for the whole empire." At the time (of presentation) the throne was not more than a few paces off, and yet as the envoys declare themselves, they did not get sight of the celestial visage. Everybody says there must have been some divine apparition before their eyes to cause them to tremble and be afraid, as it turned out.

CHINESE INDEMNITY FUND.—Phelps of New Jersey, introduced and had referred to the House Committee on Foreign affairs, a bill supplementary to the Act to carry into effect the convention of November 8, 1858, between the United States and China. The bill proposes to admit claimants against what is usually known as the Chinese Indemnity Fund to bring suit in the Court of Claims, and to regulate the proceedings of said Court in such cases.

ONE, AND TWO CYPHERS.—"At quarter sessions to-day," said a gentleman to his friend, "there were a hundred justices present." "A hundred?" cried the other. "Yes," was the reply. "You count and I will name them. There was Justice Balance—put down one; Justice Hall—put down a cypher, he is nobody; Justice House, you may put down another for him. Now 1 and two cyphers are one hundred."

FANCY CHRISTIAN NAMES.—A gentleman of elegant leisure, and a bachelor at that, has been amusing himself with matrimonial statistics, and out of two hundred marriages published in New England journals one week, only two of the ladies had old-fashioned names, such as Mary and Susan. All the others were Mollies, Dollies, Pollies, Libbies, Biddies, Hatties, Patties, Matties, Lizzies and so on. He says if he can hear of some girl with the familiar Christian name, he shall start for her.

IRISH SKILL.—Droll, though not very logical or conclusive, was the reply of the tipsy drayman, who, as he supported himself by the iron railings of Merrion Square, was advised by a passenger to betake himself home. "Ah, now, be aisy: I live in the square, isn't it going round and round, and when I see my own door come up, won't I pop into it in a jiffey?"

MAGISTERIAL IGNORANCE.—One of Cromwell's followers, who filed the important station of an Irish justice, at the period of 1661, having occasion to write the word "usage," contrived to spell it without using a single letter of the original word; his improved orthography was "yowzitch." When some remarks were made on similar feats, he averred that "nobody could spell with pens made from Irish geese."

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Board and Lodging per week - - $5,00 to $6,00
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The Cars pass the Hotel every fifteen minutes to a parts of the city. jy4-tf

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Printing of Every Description Neatly and Cheaply done.
Billheads.....$3 to $4 per 1000.
Cards.....$3 50 and Upwards.
mh9-tf

Who are the Rioters?

It is rather fashionable with native Americans, socialists and even small-souled, contemptible renegade Irishmen themselves, to attribute everything vile, wicked and disorderly to the "low Irish." To such an extent has this been carried and so great is the prejudice created by it, that several of our worst offenders, when arraigned assume Irish names, though of German or American nationalities. A gentleman long connected with the Tombs has informed us that fully one-half of the offenders there who give Irish names are neither Irish nor of Irish descent.

The upright and liberal press of New York branded the July massacre, in which so many innocent persons were killed, as "another Irish riot," while from the names of these victims of official outrage and murder it was evident that not one-third of them were Irish at all. On the announcement of the late parade of the workingmen the same impartial and liberal journals set it down as "the anticipated riot of the Irish workingmen," while facts show that scarcely any Irish took part in the proceedings.

Irish laborers may demand work by which to procure honest bread for themselves and their families, and such a demand should meet with the prompt attention of officials who have the welfare of the people at heart; but their religious training and devotion to Republican principles preclude the possibility of their ever having any affiliation with the doctrines or principles of communism. We are of opinion that this is more than many of the members of that loyal Orange organization, namely, the O. U. A. M., can say for themselves, and that among those captured as rioters on Tuesday last there were many members of this same society. But then the Mayor, and Beers and Dexter A. Hawkins, and the members of the Political Reform Association all belong to this truly loyal order and of course it must be all that is pure and noble and good. Well, though it has such very respectable men attached to it—great lights in its councils and deliberations—still it is the old convent burning, know-nothing organization under another name, and nothing could give its members greater pleasure than if they could succeed in getting up a riot, and then raise the hue and cry that it was the "low savage Irish" who had gotten up the riot; and then these same Christian men would join in one howl of denunciation and extermination against everything Irish.

The "Herald" published a full list of the so-called rioters who took a prominent part in the proceedings on Tuesday last, and who were arrested as leaders. The list contains the name of but one Irishman, and we are informed that he was born in this country.

This is a telling commentary upon the vulgar libels and gross assertions of those who would lay the sins of the workingmen at large at the door of the poor Irish, and who look upon the name of an Irishman as synonimous with all that is reckless and disorderly. The following is the list. It speaks volumes, and requires no commentary from us :

Johann Engelhardt, aged 40, German, a painter.
George Deerbecker, aged 48, German, a carpenter.
Thomas McGrain, aged 21, American, a tinsmith.
John Murtha, aged 18, American, a pedlar.
John Harte, aged 21, American, bottlemaker.
Thomas Aux, aged 37, German, a laborer.
Herman Legachiski, aged 29, a Pole, shoemaker.
John Poliski, aged 29, Pole, shoemaker.
Christian Berkhicisor, aged 44, German, shoemaker.
Jacob Heiser, aged 27, German, tailor.
Christian Meyer, aged 29, German, painter.
Marx Marcus, aged 21, German, tailor.
Joseph Hoefflicher, aged 50, German, wood-turner.
B. P. Smith, aged 23, American, no occupation.
Frederick Gebhardt, aged 18, American, machinist.
Peter J. Ackerman, aged 29, American.
Count Ozario, Grossi, aged 34, Italy, decorator.
Otto Ruflick, aged 42, Sweden, bricklayer.
Henry Foller, aged 28, German, stone-cutter.
William Jackson, aged 21, plumber.
John Gutchie, aged 45, German, cabinet-mager.
Thomas Dufoer, aged 35, French, machinist.
Justice H. Schwab, aged 26, German, mason.
Benjamin Zeiler, aged 20, German, waiter.
Lawrence Celestein, aged 28, French, hair-dresser.
Joseph Eickoff, aged 23, German, brewer.
John Miller, aged 28, German, tailor.
Henry Clousen, aged 15, American.
Charles Dress, aged 24, American, carver.
Peter Collins, aged 23, American, fruit vender.
Charles Winkleman, aged 17, German, hair-dresser.
Terence Donnelly, aged 17, American, no occupation.
George J. Fainteous, aged 37, American, carpenter.
Jacob Beker, aged 29, German, shoemaker.
Rudolph Meyers, aged 40, German, cabinet-maker.
Patrick Hannigan, aged 50, Irish, laborer.
George Bonnios, aged 42, German.
Francais de Fleur, aged 40, French.
Charles Bergerman, German.
Henry Klaus, German.
Lorenzo Solestri, Italian.
Adolph Riffler, aged 32, German.
Jean Coucher, aged 38, French.—*Irish Democrat.*

The Irish in England.

How they Foster the Old Faith on English Soil —Some of their Trials and Triumphs— Mobbed for being Papists in the Middle of the 19th Century.

In some parts of England our people have settled quite thickly, and engaged in various humble occupations. Their lives are continual struggles, not only for existence, but also against the prejudice, both national and religious, which the great mass of English entertain towards them. But in all their troubles, care, and, very often, misery, they never forget what was their dearest comfort and solace—the Faith of God and of their fathers. The appended letter we find in an English paper. It will serve, in a way, as an assurance to

THE IRISH IN AMERICA

that our brothers and sisters whose lot is cast among our hereditary foes, still keep flying the old flag of Faith and nationality. God bless and prosper them, and may He send soon the great reunion which will gather the scattered Gael once more to the free soil of fatherland. The correspondent of the paper before referred to writes as follows :

Parts of Chatmoss are in a state of wild nature and the inhabitants are as Irish as those in Tipperary. I speak from experience; I have seen both. Chatmoss Cathedral, as it has been pleasantly called, will be opened for Divine service next Sunday; the well known words *Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus* of Holy Mass will be heard within its walls; hedgers, ditchers, ploughmen, carters, and drainmakers, who have not eased their weary limbs on a Sunday, but toiled on and on year after year, from five to six and a half miles, to the Holy Mass at Barton, will now have the celestial accents of religion within an easy walk of their religious home.

THE GOOD IRISH WOMAN

has gone, I hope, to holy rest who lent the use of her cottage and did so much by word, labor, and example to encourage her people to go to church and to show her countrymen and women the way to earthly happiness, by making religion the most prized of mundane blessings. Our holy, persecuted and indeed suffering father, the Pope, in one of his emanations of holy light, tells us to work as well as to pray, and this good woman and her friends acted by anticipation on his advice. But, happily for religion, there are always stars which shine with religious lustre and make known its sweet influences on man's passage from here to hereafter, and so it was on Chatmoss. A carter led the choir, a digger collected the people together, and hedgers and potato-getters did useful work

IN MAKING RELIGION LOVED

and valued in this inhospitable wild. I wish that I could paint in never-dying colors the work here done by weary feet for religion and man's improvement by some of these people; how it would silence the grumblers who expect all connected with religion to be as smooth as a new Brussels carpet, and as easy as a bed of down; how these good people assembled to hear a layman instruct them in the duties of religion to be faithful unto death, and their Saviour, as He promised, would "give them the crown of life;" how, year by year, the broiling sun and the bitter frost added to their difficulties in reaching the church to attend Holy Mass on Sundays; how the Church's parental voice, the educated layman's word-power, and the laborers valuable industry gave an impetus to physical action, and a sweet assistance in promoting the return of religious feelings and suggesting religious sentiments. The thousands of Catholics who travel over Chtamoss to seek the means to live in the more favored lands where industry and religion live and thrive together, will be glad to hear of Canon Kershaw's effort to bring religion so near the homes of honest, hard-working, industrious people, who,

IF THEY HAD THE MEANS,

might, as religious men and women, have been far superior to ourselves. Ladies and gentlemen of Manchester, feast your eyes next Sunday by seeing in this school a representation of the start your fathers made in the world in many a place where religion now prospers. These good people will be glad to see you. The new railway through a new country has a station very near. Feast your eyes on a place and chapel where Mass will be said on Sunday for the first time since the Reformation. Make yourselves think well of your own places by seeing what your fellow-Catholics have to do and put up with. There is a very old house (Mr. Greave's) very near, worth seeing if you cannot get into it, for its interesting Catholic memories which I have seen. Warrington Priory of olden times is at Wabrurton within walking distance, where the abbot's coffin, many hundred years old, is still in the yard of the little old-fashioned, now Protestant, church. The high road through Salford and Pendleton, by trap, will delight you by its varied beauty. As an Englishman, I want you to see a place where the sons and daughters of St. Patrick are as happy as the day is long: where the wheel of the priest's conveyance, in my presence, once sank up to the axle, where the layman who came several miles to instruct the people in religion, sank in the moss nearly up to the knees, and stuck fast, and for some time had every reason to expect a night's lodging in that position. I want you to see a place, and assist it with funds,

WHERE THE PEOPLE WERE MOBBED

by roughs, and their teacher insulted, in the middle of the nineteenth century, because they were Papists, and where the person who let them have a cottage for a school wished to be released from her engagement, because of the unpleasantness of her neighbors, who made it impossible for her to live in comfort, because she had let the "Romans" her cottage for a school.

A conceited coxcomb, with a very patronizing air, called out to an Irish laborer: "Here, you bog-trotter; come and tell me the greatest falsehood you can, and I will treat you to a glass of whisky." "By my word," said Pat, "an' yer honor's a gentleman."

A company of young ladies lately discussed this question, "What is the great duty of man?" One of them, dressed a la mode from head to foot, contended that it was to pay milliner's bills. This was agreed to without a dissenting voice.

A party of epicures dined together at a hotel. After they had drank an enormous quantity of wine, they called for their reckoning. "It is absolutely impossible that we four men drank so much," stammered one. "You are quite right," replied the waiter, "but you forgot the three under the table."

"Thomas," said a father to his son, "don't let that girl make a fool of you. Look sharp. Remember the adage that love is blind. "O, that adage wont wash," said Tom; "talk about love being blind. Why, I see ten times as much in that girl as you do."

A gushing, but ungrammatical editor says: "We have received a basket of fine grapes from our friend ——— for which he will please accept our compliments, some of which are nearly an inch in circumstance."

"C ———," said a gentleman, one evening, "why are ladies fond of officers?" "How stupid!" replied Miss C ———; "is it not natural and proper the lady should like a good offer, sir?"

To see a father treating his sons like elder brothers, and to see sons coveting their father's company and conversation, because they think him the wisest and most agreeable man of their acquaintance, is one of the most beautiful pictures the eye can behold; it is a transplanted self-love, as sacred as friendship, as pleasurable as love, and as happy as religion can make it.

He who gives to the poor lends to the Lord. Let none, therefore, think to give in charity is a waste of substance; for, beside the good done the needy, and the spiritual blessings thus laid up, Heaven will reward the givers to the poor with even temporal blessings.

The Messrs. Parker, proprietors of the Bank Exchange saloon, have filed a petitition in bankruptcy, placing their liabilities at $20,000 and their assets at half that amount, $4,500 of the latter being exempt.

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Alfred Barrett,
JEWELER & WATCHMAKER,
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All kinds of California Jewelry and Diamond Work made and repaired.
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All kinds of Plated Wares Repaired, and Old Silver Whitened and Finished to look equal to new. Orders sent through Wells, Fargo & Co. will receive prompt attention.
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Jameson's Irish Whisky,
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Blood, Wolf & Co's. English Porter,
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California " " "
California White Wine,
Angelica Wine,
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California Brandy, six years old,
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Syrups, Cordials, &c.

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LIFE ESSENCE,
THE KING OF BITTERS! PURELY VEGETABLE !!

Powerful in eradicating disease, but producing no injurious effects; pleasant to the taste, and an excellent tonic; a regulator of the system; can be used freely, and is what its name denotes, a real ELIXIR OF LIFE. It will clear the voice and remove pulmonary affections, purify the blood, beautify the complexion, and renew the lease of life. For Bilious Attacks, Liver, Lung or Kidney Diseases, and restoring the condition of the body to a healthy and energetic state, it has no equal, and has received, upon analysis, the endorsement of leading physicians. Supplied to Druggists, Grocers, Saloons, etc. Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers
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Especial attention given to disinterring Bodies and preparing them for shipment to the Atlantic States and el ewhere.
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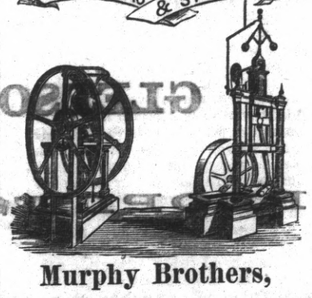
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LATE OF PHILADELPHIA, THE FOUNTAIN HEAD of all medical science in this country, who has spent the last thirteen years in travelling through all the principal cities in Europe and the United States, giving lectures and treating some of the most complicated and long-standing diseases, has now permanently located himself in San Francisco, at
127 Montgomery Street,
Opposite the Occidental Hotel entrance. Although DR. BRENAN may differ considerably in his practice from many members of the Profession, yet, he is possessed of the highest credentials from the most learned and celebrated Medical Colleges in the country; and all who have attended his lectures bear witness to the clear and lucid manner in which he defines every portion of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black-board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the Press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise; and DR. BRENAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to general and nervous debility. And for this purpose DR. BRENAN spent several years in Paris, where the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the cause of these most complicated diseases. Nasal Catarrh and other diseases of the throat and chest, have also been the subject of special lectures delivered throughout the country. The Doctor, therefore, offers his services with confidence to all the afflicted of humanity who may suffer from any of the complaints incidental to the human frame. In addition to his own professional office and consultation room, the Doctor has also secured parlors affording every convenience for the accommodation of ladies and gentleman separately.
Office, 127 Montgomery street, opposite the Occidental Hotel entrance. Office Hours—9 to 12 and 1 to 5; in the evenings, 6 to 8.
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Saddle Horses, Carriages and Buggies furnished at short notice and on reasonable terms. jly 12-tf

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450 LAUNDRY FOR SALE—The New England Laundry, with fixtures, horse, splendid wagon and a business established for over fourteen years; well located on Brannan street, between Fifth and Sixth; sell at a positive sacrince on account of the death of the late proprietress. Apply to
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The Reed in the Wind and the Oak in the Storm.

If anything could make the people of England ridiculous in the eyes of the world it is their inconsistency and self-condemnation in hounding on the governments of Europe to persecute the Catholic Church. England has long since been ashamed of the penal laws which proscribed, under Draconic penalties, the religion of millions of her subjects. All liberal-minded Englishmen would blush to see the bigotry and intolerance of those disabilities revived. And yet in this boasted land of liberty, where everything is free, from freedom in trade to freedom of conscience—in the face of Catholic Emancipation and the Act of Disestablishment of the Irish Church—the bigots are singing the praises of Bismark because the Prussian Chancellor is resuscitating a policy which they themselves have long since repudiated and consigned to the past. In other words, what the anti-Catholics of England dare not do at home they approve of and justify when done abroad. But let the English people, without yielding for once to the tyranny of their hatred to the Church of their fathers, calmly reflect over the position taken by the Catholic Church in the present crisis and contrast it with that occupied by their own Church. Let them, as an intelligent, thinking people, ask themselves which of these two Churches gives a *prima facie* evidence of being the exponent of Christian truth. In the face of persecuting governments, in defiance of fines, imprisonment and exile, the Bishops of Germany and Switzerland are, by their inflexible attitude, bearing an eloquent testimony to the sacredness and inviolability of the principles they loudly proclaim and as heroically defend. The invincible resistance of the Archbishop of Posen is a manly and dignified protest against the secularization of the Catholic Church. It is an indignant repudiation of the right of any state, however supreme in temporal influence, to fetter the action of the Church of God or restrict her claims by political legislation. Conscious of her own power, conscious of the guidance which watches over the exercise of that power, giving evident signs of a supernatural courage in the face of every difficulty and of every opposition, the Catholic Church exhibits before the nations an intrepidity and defiance worthy of the days when she withstood the rude hordes of barbarism that swept in devastating march over the face of Europe, threatening everywhere the destruction of society and civilization. The courage manifested by her in the present eventful period of her history is an inheritance of her glorious career in times past. It is no spasmodic resistance, arising out of the circumstances of the days in which we live. It is the characteristic of her relation to the world at all times, and in all places, namely, to intrepidly and consistently assert and battle for her rights against the encroachments of kings and the intrigues of their ministers. The courage shown by Gregory VII., when he resisted the iniquitous claims of the wicked and dissolute Henry VI. of Germany, is inherited by his successor in the Apostolic See, Pius IX., in the present struggle against William of Prussia and his artful chancellor. Then as now the free exercise of the ecclesiastical power, centred in the Church of Christ, was defended and maintained against imperial trickery and usurpation, at the same risks and with the same valor.—There was no compromise then, there is none now. The "non possumus" of the present Pope was the motto of the fearless Hilderbrand, as it was of the apostles when they refused to obey the inhibition of the authorities of Judea to proclaim the glories of the Sacred Name. The Church Catholic never capitulates—*she never* can do so—because she knows she has Divine rights she cannot barter away, and in maintaining which against every hostile power she is Divinely assured of final success. For a time the fortunes of war may seem to be against her, but she knows on an unerring authority, that she must be ultimately victorious. There is no alternative as the Archbishop of Westminister argues in his unanswerable paper on "Cæsarism and Ultramontanism;" the Church of Christ, "within the sphere of revelation, of faith and morals, is a Divinely constituted body, supreme and exclusively competent to define the limits of her own jurisdiction, or she is "an imposture and a usurpation." She is identified with "Christ or Antichrist." If she be Antichrist, "every Cæsar from Nero to this day is justified." If she be Christ, she is "the supreme power among men." This is bold language, but it is the language of truth, which knows no fear—it is all very well for men who pretend to be scandalized at the contest going on abroad between the Catholic Church and the State to tell us that this unhappy conflict is brought about by Rome, because she will not move on with the age, because she will not alter the constitution of the Church to please the views of advanced politicians and social reformers. Does it ever occur to these pious Pharisees that invariability is one of the attributes of truth? What are all the persecutions the Church has undergone, and is undergoing at the present time, but the test of the religion which can bear such a constant strain upon it? The storms sweep over the Church, but she braves them like the old oak of the forest that remains uninjured and unmoved by the blast striking its roots deeper into the earth. Suppose a similiar persecution were levelled against the Protestant Church, how long, we should like to know, would she bear it? Is there a single one of the thirty-nine Articles—which used to be her profession of faith—which she would not part with to ensure her existence? Even as it is do we not see the Protestant bishops sheltering every division and subdivision of Protestantism under the egis of the National Church?—Can any man fancy the Anglican bishops standing out on conscientious grounds, and in defence of the Establishment, against the will of the Soveriegn and the decision of Parliament? Do we not see them moving hither and thither, like the "reed shaken by the wind?" Can we fancy one of the episcopal bench parting with the furniture of his palace, allowing himself to be mulcted time after time for non-conformity to state regulations, and exposing himself to be safely located in a cell in Newgate or drafted off at the country's expense to a quiet corner in the Bermudas, and all this because he'd uphold, in the teeth of the law, what he considered, and ought to consider, the Divine rights of the Church of God? Why, the supposition is an absurdity. We do not blame the Protestant bishops for not courting confiscation and imprisonment for the sake of their religion; on the contrary, we think they would be great fools if they did so. But this we say, that when we watch their shuffling, temporizing policy—both towards their flocks which they cannot satisfy upon any doctrinal point referred to them, and their clergy, whom they are no longer able to control—we unhesitatingly say that they cannot have any faith themselves in their own Church, and that they cannot expect anybody else to have faith in it. It has been well said by some one that the difference between truth and falsehood is this—that truth has but one face, and falsehood many.

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NATIONAL TESTIMONIAL TO JOHN MITCHEL.

We have received the following communication from John Dillon, Esq., Hon. Sec.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
EUROPEAN HOTEL, BOLTON STREET,
DUBLIN, October 30, 1873.

EDITOR IRISH NATIONALIST:—Sir—We enclose to you the address of the Mitchel Testimonial Committee. This address is signed by the intimate friends of John Mitchel, and we trust that the Irish people will not prove so ungrateful as to refuse the sum which they are therein called on to subscribe. For the honor of Ireland, we ask you to co-operate actively with us in this work, and to assist in forming a Local Committee in San Francisco, to collect subscriptions, and forward them to the Treasurers. In case you think you could circulate our address in your locality, we shall be happy to send you as many copies as you may require.

We are, Sir, Yours Sincerely,

WILLIAM DILLON,
JOHN DILLON, } Hon. Secs.

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

It seems to us, friends and admirers of our exiled fellow-countryman, JOHN MITCHEL, that a time has now come for giving some practical expression to the admiration and gratitude with which his life of long and faithful service in the cause of Ireland is regarded by the Irish people. Few men, if any, have shown a more unselfish love for Ireland—few, if any, have served Ireland more nobly—few have suffered more for Ireland than JOHN MITCHEL. We need no apology, then, in appealing to every Irishman who loves his country to aid us in proving to Mr. MITCHEL that, long exiled as he is, his name is still remembered in Ireland with love and gratitude.

After some enquiry and consideration we have decided on the following as a fitting form of testimonial. We ask the Irish people for the sum of £2,000, and we ask them to contribute the money immediately, so as to enable us to conclude our task within three months from the date of this address. If this sum be given us, we shall present it at once to JOHN MITCHEL as a free gift from the Irish people, and we shall at the same time take the liberty of expressing to him the wish of his countrymen to possess a complete edition of his writings, revised by himself, and their hope that it may prove a labor of love to him, at his leisure and convenience, to carry that wish into effect.

All who have read his "Jail Journal," his "History of Ireland since the Treaty of Limerick," or his Last Conquest (Perhaps)," will agree with us that Mr. MITCHEL is one of the most vigorous and original of living writers; a writer of whom Ireland may well be proud. His great literary powers have been steadily and unselfishly devoted to the service of Ireland; and we would regard it as a national loss that any of his writings should perish.

For these reasons it is that we propose to adopt the form of testimonial specified above. We trust that this Irish work of gratitude and duty may be crowned with signal success.

Ireland has never heretofore, been wanting in gratitude to those who have suffered in her cause. To Irishmen of all classes, we confidently appeal to prove in this instance, by a great National Testimonial, that they are not ungrateful to the man who still remains an exile, charged with the one crime of having loved Ireland too well.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

JOHN MARTIN, M. P
P. J. SMYTH, M. P.
J. P. RONAYNE, M. P. } Hon. Secs.
VERY REV. THOMAS BURKE, O. P.

Subscriptions may be addressed to any of the above-named Treasurers, at the European Hotel, or lodged in the National Bank to the credit of "The Treasurers of the MITCHEL Testimonial Fund." A full list of subscriptions received will be published weekly. All persons lodging money in the National Bank are requested to send in particulars, as to their names and amount of their subscriptions, to the Secretaries, to whom all communications should be addressed.

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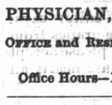
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